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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 187.

Part I.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

City Section parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd November. Dress: Mufti.
Taikoo Section parade at Taikoo at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, 6th November. Dress: Mufti.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

All Sections parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 2nd November. Dress: Mufti.

Field Section: A lecture for N.C.O.'s (more particularly Field Co. N.C.O.'s) and others interested will be given at Corps Headquarters on Thursday, 5th November, at 5.30 p.m. Subject: "Bridging and Bridging Expedients."

Signal Section parade at Corps Headquarters from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, 5th November, for Buzzer Practice. Dress: Mufti.

Light Section parade at Belcher's Fort for D.E.L. Runs from 6 to 11 p.m. on Thursday, 5th November. Dinners will be provided by the Corps. Dress: Caps, tunics, long trousers and belts, no side-arms.

ARMOURD CAR COMPANY.

Parade as follows:—
Monday, 2nd November, at 5.45 p.m. at Corps Headquarters. Full Parade for all Sections when a lecture will be given on Camouflage by Sergt.-Instructor Hancock. Dress: Mufti.

Wednesday, 4th November, at 5.30 p.m. at Corps Headquarters. Gunner N.C.O.'s under Sergt.-Instructor Hancock. Musketry Part I. will be fired at the Peak Range on Sunday, 1st November, at 9 a.m. Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. F. N. Young.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken. Arms: Rifles and bayonets must be drawn from Headquarters on Friday, 30th October, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, 31st October, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

This is the last opportunity for members of the A.C. Co. who have not yet fired or qualified in Part I. to attend.

INFANTRY COMPANY.

N.C.O.'s Class parade at Corps Headquarters on Monday, 2nd November, at 5.30 p.m. Parades as detailed by Platoon Commanders.

No. 4 Platoon. Musketry Part II. will be fired at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, 1st November.

Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. R. R. Davies, M.C., M.M.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken. Arms: Will be drawn as detailed for Armoured Car Company.

SCOTTISH COMPANY.

No. 5 Platoon: Parade in front of Taikoo Dockyard Offices on Monday, 2nd November, at 5.15 p.m.

Landscape Targets: Indication and Recognition of Targets. Fire Orders. Sports. Heats of 100 and 220 yards will be run off on the Hongkong Football Club ground, Happy Valley, on Friday, 30th inst. at 5.15 p.m.

Halloween Dinner. Dress for members of Scottish Company: Tunic, kilt, sporran, diced hose, flashes, spats and gaiters, belt without side arms or frog.

Guests. Dress optional but it is hoped that all members of Defence Corps attending the dinner will do so in uniform.

Pipe Band will assemble at Corps Headquarters every Monday and Friday at 6 p.m. for practice.

Reel Club will meet as usual for practice on Wednesday, 4th November at 5.45 p.m.

Part II. Musketry Course will be fired at Stonecutters Range on 8th November.

Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. K. S. Morrison.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken. Arms: Rifles and bayonets must be drawn from Headquarters on Friday, 6th November, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, 7th November, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Musketry Part I. will be fired at Peak Range on Sunday, 15th November. All those who have not yet fired or qualified should attend since this is the last opportunity of firing.

Dress: Optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken. Arms: Will be drawn as detailed for Part II. on Friday and Saturday, 13th-14th November.

Parade at Corps Headquarters at 8.45 a.m. Peak Residents at Upper Tram Station at 9 a.m.

Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. A. K. Mackenzie.

No. 7 Platoon will parade at Corps Headquarters on Thursday, 5th November, at 5.30 p.m. for Musketry Instruction. All those who are firing Part II. on 8th November should make a special point of attending.

Dress: Optional, rifle, belt and side-arms.

MUSKETRY.

Ranges have been allotted as follows: Stonecutters, Sunday, 1st November, Infantry Co.
Stonecutters, Sunday, 5th November, Scottish Co.
Peak, Sunday, 1st November, Armoured Car Co.
Peak, Sunday, 8th November, Engineer Co.

(Continued on next Column).

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

OCTOBER 29TH, 1925.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,140 sales
Do. London	1131 nom.
Chartered Bank	1301 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	1301 buy.
Do. C.	1301 buy.
P. & O. Bank	1291 nom.
East Asia Bank	1281 buy.
Canton Insurance	1281 buy.
China Underwriters	1281 nom.
North China Insurance	1140 nom.
Union Insurance	1250 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	1240 nom.
China Fire Insurance	1240 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	1240 nom.
Hongkong Marine Insurance	1240 nom.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	1241 sellers
Hongkong Tugs	1241 sellers
Indo-China (Fr.)	1241 nom.
Do. (Def.) London	70 nom.
Do. Hongkong	70 nom.
Shell Transport	1241 buy.
Star Line	1241 buy.
Walton	1241 nom.
Oriental Navigation	1241 nom.
China Steam	1241 nom.
Malacca Steam	1241 nom.
Benguet	1241 nom.
Kailan Mining	1241 buy.
Langkat (combined)	1241 buy.
Do. (single)	1241 buy.
Shanghai & Canton	1241 nom.
Shanghai & Hongkong	1241 nom.
Railways	1241 buy.
Trompsburg	1241 buy.
Ural Caspian	1241 buy.
H.K. & K. Wharf	1241 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	1241 nom.
Hongkong	1241 nom.
New Engineering	1241 nom.
Shanghai & Canton	1241 buy.
Shanghai & Hongkong	1241 nom.
H.K. & S. Roads (old)	1241 buy.
Hongkong Roads	1241 nom.
Hongkong & Canton	1241 buy.
H.K. Territories (L.P.)	1241 sel.
Humphreys Estate	1241 nom.
Prince's Buildings	1241 nom.
Bural Land	1241 nom.
Free Cotton	1241 nom.
Oriental	1241 buy.
Shanghai & Canton (old)	1241 buy.
Do. (new)	1241 buy.
Canton & Hongkong	1241 nom.
Cements (combined)	1241 sellers
Do. (old)	1241 nom.
Do. (new)	1241 nom.
China Buses	1241 buy.
China Light (combined)	1241 sellers
Do. (old)	1241 nom.
Do. (new)	1241 nom.
China Franchise (comb.)	1241 nom.
Do. (old)	1241 nom.
Do. (new)	1241 nom.
Construction	1241 nom.
Dairy Farm	1241 buy.
Der A. Wing	1241 nom.
Do. (old)	1241 nom.
Hongkong Electric	1241 nom.
Macao Electric	1241 nom.
H.K. Development	1241 nom.
H.K. Roads (combined)	1241 nom.
Do. (old)	1241 nom.
Do. (new)	1241 nom.
Hongkong & Canton	1241 nom.
Shanghai & Canton	1241 nom.
Shanghai & Hongkong	1241 nom.
Peak Range	1241 buy.
Do. (old)	1241 nom.
Do. (new)	1241 nom.
Sinceres	1241 nom.
Tariff	1241 sel.
United Asbestos	1241 nom.
Watsons (old)	1241 sel.
Do. (new)	1241 sel.
William Powell	1241 sellers
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; ex.—sales; nom.—nominal.	

Part II. MARKSMAN.

The following has qualified as Marksman and is entitled to wear the badge for one year:—
No. 48 Spr. R. Dovey, Engineer Company, 35 points.

PROMOTION AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions and appointments will take effect from 28th October, 1925:—

No. 245 Pte. W. R. Ramsay, Scottish Co., to be Corporal and to be Acting Company Quartermaster Sergeant.

No. 563 Sergt. Grant Simpson, M.C., Scottish Co., to be Band Secretary.

No. 936 Pte. Wm. Gardner, No. 5 Platoon, to be Drummer.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps with effect from the 27th October, 1925:—

2nd-Lieut. E. J. Thomson, J. Bar. Thomson, R. L. Macneil and R. H. Skelton to be Lieutenants.

TRANSFER.

No. 738 Pte. J. C. Fincher, No. 4 Platoon, is permitted to transfer to No. 2 Platoon, as from 27.10.25.

LEAVE.

No. 527 Spr. L. Farrell, Engineer Company, is granted months' leave from 21.10.25 to 20.4.26.

No. 391 Pte. J. Paterson, Reserve Company, is granted months' leave from 28.10.25 to 27.4.26.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following are permitted to resign from the Corps, as from 31st October, 1925:—

No. 87 Pte. V. L. Borby, Reserve Company.

No. 892 L/Cpl. J. Coulthart, Reserve Scottish Section.

STRUCK OFF.

No. 597 Pte. A. J. Smith, No. 5 Platoon, having left the Corps is struck off the strength of the Corps as from 24.10.25.

Lt. Col. H. V. D. Corps.
Hongkong, Oct. 29th, 1925.

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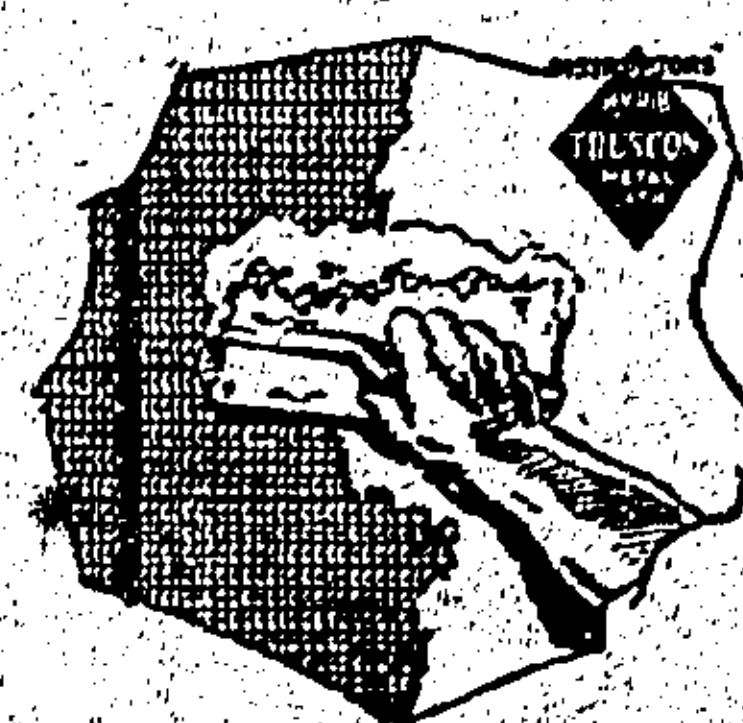
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WHITEAWAY'S

"THE SIX HAPPIEST YEARS OF MY LIFE."

SIR EDWARD STUBBS' TERM OF OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

PRESENTATION OF FAREWELL ADDRESS AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

A RING FOR LADY STUBBS FROM THE LADIES.

Representatives of every community in the Colony—British, Foreign and Chinese—were present at the Theatre Royal last evening to bid formal farewell to Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., who is leaving for Home by the *Kaiyuan* tomorrow on the completion of six years of office as Governor of the Colony. Presentation addresses were handed to His Excellency from the British and Foreign communities and from the Chinese, and he was also given the custody of a very beautiful ring which the ladies of the Colony desired to present to Lady Stubbs as a memento of the time spent in the Colony and the friendships established.

His Excellency, who was obviously sincerely moved by the manifestation of good will, was particularly felicitous in returning thanks. He spoke of his term of office in Hongkong as the six happiest years of his life, and attributed any success he had achieved to the help so readily accorded him by members of Council and to the co-operation and the loyalty of the community generally. He suggested as a worthy motto for the Colony either "Co-operation" or "Work Together."

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, as Senior Official Member of the Legislative Council, presided and was supported on the platform by: Sir Claude Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., Col. C. Russell Brown, D.S.O. (Acting General Officer Commanding the Troops), Commodore Stirling, Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E., Hon. Mr. R. H. Kesteven, Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Mr. J. R. Wood, Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, Mr. A. W. Barlow, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. M. F. Key, H.E. The Governor was accompanied by Mr. T. J. Gaisford-St. Lawrence. The usual bareness of the stage was relieved by carpets and other furnishings lent by Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should tell you that there would have been many more well-known citizens here if they had not been engaged on the enquiry into the administration of the Loan, and they asked me to apologise for their absence owing to the urgency of the situation.

"On behalf of the British and foreign residents of Hongkong, Sir, I desire to present to you this address, which I hope you will cherish as a memory of your administration here."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ADDRESS.

The address, which was one expressing sentiments of the esteem and respect entertained by the whole of the community for His Excellency's character and administrative abilities throughout the period of nearly six years, was in old English script with carved blackwood covers, silver binding and monogram. It presented a very handsome appearance.

The text of the address was as under: "To H.E. Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same."

"Your Excellency,—We the signatories of this address being members of the British and Foreign Communities of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by Your Excellency's approaching departure for England to express in this manner the sentiments of esteem and respect we entertain for your character and administrative abilities throughout the period of nearly six years which has elapsed since we assembled to present the address of Greeting on your arrival as Governor, a period which has had its moments of grave anxiety, but you have upheld the dignity of your high office and promoted the peace, harmony and unity of the many elements which comprise this community."

"The many complex problems resulting from the rapid growth of the Colony have been faced with a firmness, fairness and foresight, which have won the approbation of all classes."

"Your Government will long be remembered for its breadth and vision and the progress made in the transfer of military lands, in Port and Harbour development, in water supply schemes, in improved means of communication and in town planning. It will be remembered also for the measures taken to suppress piracy and for the manner in which the scales of justice were held evenly against the conflicting interests of landlords and tenants during a period of unprecedented expansion in the population."

"Our good wishes attend Your Excellency and Lady Stubbs, whose personal charm and enthusiasm for all good causes that lay within her sphere in the Colony have won the hearts of every class."

"We look forward to your continuing and completing a long career of public usefulness and distinction in the service of His Majesty which will always be followed with the keenest interest in this Colony."

"We beg that you will convey to Lady Stubbs our warmest greetings and we desire to convey to you our sincerest wishes for happiness and prosperity in the future."

Since this address was compiled, Sir, totally unlooked for events have delayed your departure for many weeks. During the crisis which arose and throughout the difficult and unprecedented situations which it produced, not only have you enhanced your reputation for sound administration. But by the tact, courage, firmness and conspicuous ability with which they have been handled you have won the admiration and gratitude of us all and your memory will long be cherished here, as one of the most brilliant of a long line of able administrators."

THE CHINESE ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son then read the translation of the Chinese address. The address was on a blackwood panelled screen, which opened would be about six feet in height.

The address was as follows:—To His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong.—On the destined day of June, 1925, Your Excellency returns to the home of your ancestors. The people of this Land have received great benefits from your kindly rule, and have vainly attempted to stay your departure by clinging to the shafts of your chariot; and now they have come together in their multitudes to this place of farewell to express their sincere feelings in this Address.

The worthiness of a worthy father who was himself renowned in virtue. Your Excellency is followed by Nature with an exceptional intellect and quickness of perception. In School and University your name soared on high, while by your scholastic attainments you far excelled your fellows. By virtue of your remarkable erudition you obtained an official position, assisting in the administration of the British Colonial possessions. By your marked ability and meritorious services you were soon selected to visit this Colony on a special mission, and your work here in that connection compelled the esteem and admiration of us all.

Therefore when in the year 1919 Your Excellency was appointed to be our Governor, the people regarded your return to these shores as having been unduly delayed although your last visit had been but a short time before. In the words of the Master, "In twelve months a complete grasp of affairs was manifested; in three years his policy was accomplished. The hopes of the people have thus been more than realised, and your work will be ever on the minds of the Colony."

The service which Your Excellency has rendered to the Colony are without number, and we can in this place but select a few of the greatest.

The University of Hongkong is the training for our youth. Your Excellency appointed a Commission of Investigation, and granted large sums of money to help to maintain its high standard. This is an instance of Your Excellency's policy to promote education.

Since Your Excellency gave them your personal attention the finances of the Colony have steadily improved, and the full benefit of it can now be seen, as it were, under a strong light. This is an instance of Your Excellency's financial policy.

Surrounded by the sea Hongkong suffers distress whenever there is a drought. You have not hesitated to embark upon a great scheme for building fresh reservoirs at Shing Mun, so that in future years the people may not thirst. This is an instance of Your Excellency's policy to improve the conditions of the people's life.

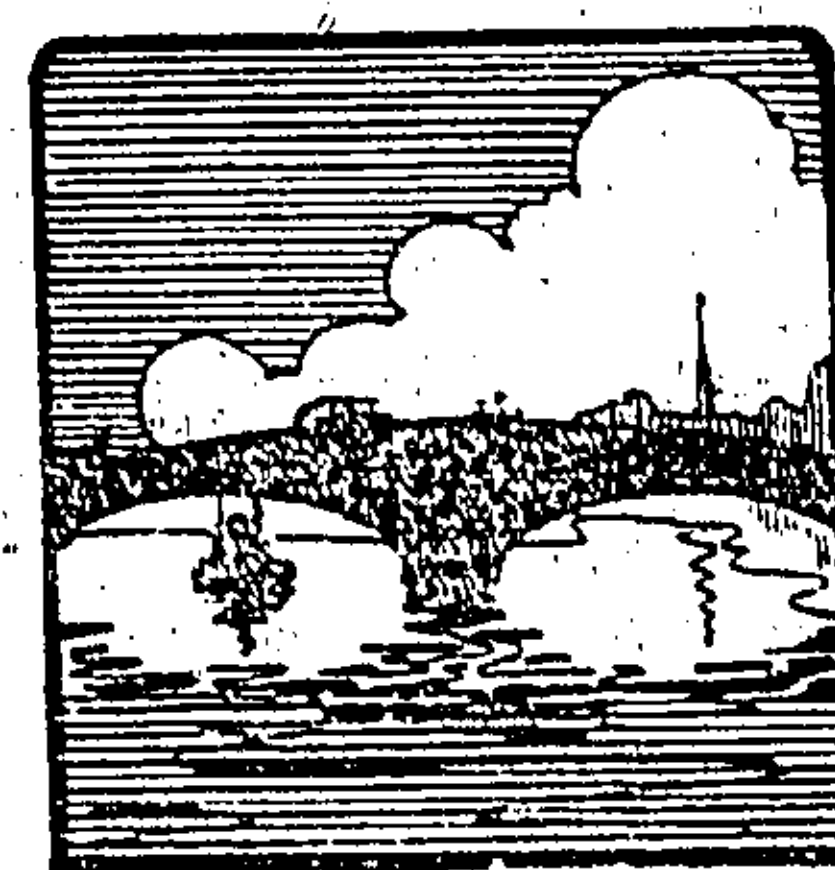
In the way of building roads and other public works you have spared no efforts, so that the outlying districts might be linked up, and the Colony become generally prosperous. These are instances of Your Excellency's policy in municipal improvements.

Such are a few examples of Your Excellency's beneficent rule, which can never be forgotten by the people. Lady Stubbs also, with her charming personality and her zeal for good work, has greatly aided the success of that rule, and the people of this Colony look up to her with esteem and gratitude.

And now Your Excellency is to leave us. We have no able return to make to you, but we pray for your good health and happiness, hoping that your future career in the public Service may be crowned with still greater success. Such is the humble prayer of us all.

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GIFT TO LADY STUBBS.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak again addressed the meeting, and said: Your Excellency, I have one other pleasing duty to perform, that is, on behalf of the ladies of the Colony, to present to you to convey to Lady Stubbs this ring, subscribed for by many of her personal friends, and which they hope she will wear as a memento of her many friends here and of the time she spent amongst us.

In addition to the sum spent on the ring, Sir, there is a surplus, which you yourself suggested should be presented to the Little Sisters of the Poor. I have much pleasure in presenting Your Excellency with a cheque for that purpose. I should add, Sir, that attached is a list of subscribers to the presentation, both Chinese and foreign ladies. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY'S THANKS.

H.E. The Governor, who was received with loud and prolonged applause on rising to reply, said: Ladies and gentlemen, it is hard for me to find words in which to say "Good-bye" to you. I am more touched than I can express by the kindness with which I have been treated by the people of Hongkong on the occasion of my departure and by the eulogistic terms in which your spokesmen have referred to such services as I have been able to render to the Colony. I have spent six of the happiest years of my life here. They have not been without their periods of anxiety, difficulty and strain, but at all such times I have been strengthened by the knowledge that I could rely entirely on the friendship and support of the members of my Council, the loyal co-operation of the public service and on the goodwill of the community, who, I know, have realised that my sole desire has been to do what was best for the Colony as a whole, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will. (Applause.)

I have been most fortunate in having found the public finances in a state which made it possible to carry out large programmes of works without oppressing the community with heavy taxation or mortgaging the future by raising large loans and as a result my period of administration has shown a great advance in the improvement of means of communication, in town planning and in the increase of the water supply, which is of such importance to the public health. Had I left Hongkong at the time I originally proposed to leave last June, I should have used no words but those of optimism. I had just, at the request of the Secretary of State, prepared for his consideration and that of my successor, a programme showing the various works of public utility which I should myself have endeavoured to carry out if I had been here for the next five years and was looking forward to handing over the Colony to my successor with the confident expectation that progress would continue steadily.

The events of the last few months have falsified my expectations and I fear that many of the works which I had advocated will have to be postponed to a later period. So much harm our enemies have been able to effect. That they have done so at the cost of far greater damage to Canton and South China generally seems to be a matter of indifference to them. It certainly gives no pleasure to us who have always been the truest friends of the Chinese and whose sole desire has been to live in amity with our neighbours and to carry on a commerce from which both parties benefit.

How long the present state of anarchy in South China will continue is, of course, impossible to conjecture, but it cannot last indefinitely, and I look forward to the time when order will be re-established with the sure confidence that Hongkong will then resume the rapid progress which has been temporarily hindered and will rise to ever greater heights of prosperity. During the troubled period of the strike the community of Hongkong has shown a splendid spirit. We owe a debt of gratitude to those members of all classes and races in the community who came forward so readily to take their part in the maintenance of order as Volunteers and Special Constables to assist the Police and His Majesty's forces, whose admirable conduct and readiness to help in every possible way I desire to acknowledge here in the warmest terms, and to those who undertook hard and often unpleasant work in the maintenance of the essential services of civilised life. But apart from these the whole community has a right to congratulate itself on the courage and patience with which it encountered difficulties and discomforts and on the splendid spirit of co-operation which it displayed.

(Continued on next Column).

SUMMARY COURT.

CANTON REFUGEE'S STORY OF PARTNERSHIP.

At the Summary Court some time ago, judgment was given for plaintiff by Mr. Justice Wood, in a case in which the Wing Tai Chan Firm, timber merchants, sued the firm of Kui Wo and Wo Ki Wan for \$749.95 for building materials.

At the Summary Court yesterday, Wo Ki Wan claimed that he was not a partner with Kui Wo.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ was for the plaintiff and Mr. L. S. Turner (Johnson, Stokes and Masters) for the defendant.

Kui Wo, replying to Mr. Turner, said that he entered into partnership with Wo Ki Wan soon after his arrival from Canton over six months ago. An agreement was drafted but neither of them had any time to write it out. He put in \$300 as his share, but he did not think of asking for a receipt, since they had been friends for nearly 20 years and so trusted each other. He admitted writing a letter to Wo Ki Wan stating that he had no money and appealing to him for help. Wo Ki Wan allowed him to put up a sign-board and gave him a space in his house to use as an office, and he began business. He did not know that any profits were made since the accounts were kept by Mr. Wo.

Wo Ki Wan, the defendant, assistant commissioner of Harry Wicking & Co., said he had known Kui Wo for about 18 years. He had assisted him on many occasions, even when he was in Canton. He came to Hongkong when trouble arose between the Volunteers and the Canton Government. When he received his letter he acceded to his request to put up a sign-board outside his house, and also gave him space in the house to use for an office, but he never entered into partnership with him. He introduced him to several people, and his work as a contractor progressed favourably. As his request he had collected money for him and sent to all the English correspondents. Kui Wo was an active member of the Volunteer Corps in Canton. When he came to Hongkong he had only one suit of clothes.

Replying to Mr. Russ, he said that he took him in for charity. He was not surprised when Kui Wo inscribed the sign in English, as K. Wu & Co., because most of the Chinese used simple names, so as to make them similar to European names. On Mr. Russ suggesting that it seemed strange that a man in business should use another man's name, defendant said that there were more than five hundred Chinese shops in Hongkong with the name Wu on their signs, and the characters certainly corresponded with his name. Further questioned he said that he did not ask Kui Wo to pay any rent, because he was a friend of his, and he had no need of the few dollars which he might have charged. He agreed that his friend did very well, and several persons called on him, and in a short time he had made a few hundred dollars. His Lordship found for defendant.

Speaking here for the first time on the 30th September, 1919, I told the community that I looked for their help in my task of administration and I wish now, speaking for the last time in the Colony, to express my sincere thanks for the help which has been freely accorded to me. I have sought advice from many quarters; it has been readily given, and gratefully received, and to that fact alone I ascribe any success that may have attended my period of administration.

This Colony has no Coat of Arms and consequently no motto. If it should ever take on a grant of Arms I would select for its motto the word "Co-operation" or perhaps better "Work Together."

The spirit of mutual helpfulness shown during the strike is the spirit which will bring the Colony through all its difficulties and to the great future on which I confidently reckon. (Applause.)

I have only now, ladies and gentlemen, to say "Good-bye" to you and to thank you once again for the many kindnesses which I have received at your hands, of which these beautiful addresses and the ring which you have presented from the ladies of the Colony to my wife will remain in my family as continual reminders. I wish, ladies and gentlemen, all of you collectively and as a community the best of good fortune in the future, and I assure you that the prosperity and happiness of Hongkong will always be one of my dearest wishes. I thank you very much. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak then called for three cheers for His Excellency and also for Lady Stubbs; and these were given in enthusiastic and hearty fashion.

CURIOUS POSITION IN SWATOW.
DIFFICULTY IN FINDING ANY
OFFICIAL POLICY."SQUEEZE, SQUEEZE AND STILL
MORE SQUEEZE."

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, October 29th.
It is said that the Strike Committee will recommence picketing in a few days' time and, at a recent meeting, it was decided that the pickets should be armed. Their instructions are to shoot all "blacklegs" and others attempting to assist the British in any way. It is reported that the pickets are to receive monetary reward for any "killing" they may do, \$500 for each "blackleg" brought to book and compensation for their families if the "blackleg" turns the tables on his assailants. Doubtless many innocent Chinese will suffer as a consequence.

Whilst all these arrangements for intensifying the position against us are going on the Foreign Deputy is busy informing British interviewers that the authorities are able to bring about a settlement on the same terms as agreed upon by the Japanese, but as no concrete proposal has been officially put forward we are inclined to be sceptical of the authorities' good faith.

Some of us believe that the local strike and boycott movement has during the past four months lost whatever national significance it may once have possessed and has now become a weapon used for political and personal purposes by a few unscrupulous Labour leaders and officials. It is, therefore, a movement from which the heart, the driving force, has departed and, as it is operating to the loss and detriment of the Chinese themselves, we believe it will eventually expire of exhaustion.

It seems to us that the China of to-day is a shifting sand, partly sunk in an age-long apathy and partly clamouring for the benefits of Western civilization; made up of the old school of Chinese thought, which really understood that compromise meant mutual giving and taking; and the young and therefore more violent school of to-day, which interprets compromise as wholesale grabbing and not, so far as we have noticed, very much giving. It is not so much that we should die in China as China does but that China should, if she chooses to claim equality with the West, occasionally do as the West does. But that, say the old China hands, is too much to hope for and perhaps it is.

H.M.S. "PETERSFIELD."

LATER.
H.M.S. *Petersfield* arrived this a.m. with the C-in-C, China Station, on a brief visit to the port. There was banging in plenty and all the usual toasts were honoured by the British, American and Chinese guests stationed here. A few of us called when the saluting had finished but the Admiral was busy, doubtless working out his course to Hongkong, and we did not meet him. However, there is a dinner on board to-night and we trust the local captains of industry and Napoleons of finance will do it—and themselves—full justice.

H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE.

We were surprised and delighted to find Prince George on board the *Petersfield* but, unfortunately, just as we were beginning to like him some rather bulky members of the community crashed into that minutest of minutes and he was crowded out—a willing victim no doubt for the conversation had moved on from the weather, through strike and boycott details to that solid though uninteresting topic—the merit and price of Swatow power.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

October 24th.
We receive very little reliable news concerning military movements and the following report is passed on with reserve. It is said that one wing of the "Red" forces has advanced towards the Han River and Hingning and is now contemplating a swoop on Swatow by way of Kiatingchow and Chaochowfu.

H.M.S. *Petersfield* leaves here for Hongkong at noon to-day.

LATER.
One can see very little clearly and nothing whole in a country where one encounters the amazing anomaly of an avowed Bolshevik Government in Canton trying to suppress strikes and boycotts and a professing anti-Bolshevik Government in Swatow supporting anti-social measures. The only spark of hope that I can see is that the anti-British movement, in Swatow at any rate, is now being prosecuted by a few of the personal and political ends. The Strikers' Committee and the Unions provide the personal element and they are well in funds as a result of their squeeze and extortion under the "Red" regime; that is, the leaders are the handful that can say "yes" or "no" to the query "Shall the strike and boycott continue or not?" They are independent of British trade and employment and are much better off financially than they would be under normal conditions. However, the machinations of these people, strikers and officials combined, operate so detrimentally to the Chinese trading community that the latter will sooner or later find ways and means of overcoming the difficulties which have been placed in their path. One important factor is that godowns are urgently required for storing cereals and fertilisers and the only space now left in the Port is in British godowns. They must have rice and somewhere to keep it, otherwise many thousands who exist along the margins of life will perish. This point was strongly urged at the last Chinese Chamber of Commerce meeting though without avail.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE MILITARY SITUATION.
REPORTS FROM BOTH SIDES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The anti-Reds are jubilant over the fact that many former Cantonese militarists who have hitherto been against the leadership and policy of General Chan Kwing Ming have now taken steps to co-operate with the Swatow authorities in order to rid Kwangtung of Bolshevism.

Anti-Reds are watching with a great deal of interest the campaign in the South. Some have gone as far as to announce the capture of Kongmoon, but inquiry in several channels has failed to confirm the report which was still current yesterday morning. The real situation is that a number of so-called Reds in and around Kongmoon are Cantonese formerly serving under Hsu Chung Chi, Leung Hung Kai, and other Cantonese militarists who are now denied a position in the Canton Government. These Reds in Kongmoon are likely to change colour, and a proclamation in support of General Chan issued by Leung Hung Kai and other Cantonese commanders in the Sazayp districts will justify the announcement that Kongmoon is captured from the enemy.

Li Yao Hon, a former warlord in the West River districts, has agreed to assume the responsibility of clearing the Reds from his former sphere of power and influence. Anti-Reds also claim the capture of Toysan, which means that the Reds there have turned "white."

The Reds claim to have driven the anti-Reds from Lukfung to Walloy, and announce that they are marching towards Hingning. Lin Fu's headquarters in the East River district.

The Kuomintang Reds in Canton have issued a manifesto against Chang Tso Lin, the Mukden warlord. San Chuan Fang, the Chekiang warlord who is siding with Wu Pei Fu, against Chang Tso Lin has, however, made a statement opposing Bolshevism. The Kuomintang Reds therefore are without any backing as far as their relations with the powers in Central and North China are concerned.

CANTON CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS.

THE POLICY OF THE KUOMINTANG.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Replying to the numerous protests against the "nationalization" of charitable institutions and hospitals by the Kuomintang in Canton, Dr. C. C. Wu, chairman of the Canton Municipal Council, by whom the confiscation of the funds was actually effected, has just issued a statement, saying that the Kuomintang has no intention of destroying the institutions or using their funds for war purposes.

Whatever funds have been taken will be ultimately returned for charitable use.

A board of charity will be organized of representative citizens to supervise the future administration of charity, and the hospitals and dispensaries will then continue to function without further Kuomintang interference.

THE REDS AND SWATOW.
KUOMINTANG ANXIOUS TO
SECURE THE PORT.

[BY A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

As I informed you previously, writes our Chinese correspondent, the Kuomintang Government informally, but definitely, advised the Strike Committee to wind up their activities at an early date. The leading Commercial Guilds in Canton were also given a hint that the Government did not want the boycott prolonged. As a matter of fact the Kuomintang are beginning to feel very acutely the effects of the "exclusion" policy which they first adopted. The presence of Chinese cruisers in these waters, co-operating with the anti-Reds, is hampering them a good deal and has very considerably curtailed the supply of oil and ammunition by Russian vessels, upon which they depend.

The Kuomintang Army now announces, therefore, that it must retake Swatow and use it as an open port or make traffic between Canton and the outside world easier.

TRAFFIC MISHAPS.

TWO CASES ON WEDNESDAY.

Inspector Bradley, of the Sanitary Department, has reported to the police that his car collided with a tramcar in Morrison Street, on Wednesday afternoon. Damage to the extent of \$900 was done to the car, but no one was injured.

Another accident occurred on Thursday in Caine Road, when a Chinese chauffeur knocked over a ricksha. A Chinese woman and child who were in the ricksha were slightly injured.

October 26th.

This morning Hung Chao Lin arrived from Hongkong on the *Hsiao Maru*. He is a forceful man and no coward and pro-British. Whether he comes in a senior capacity to take charge, or just to look round I don't know. Things are regarded as being in a precarious condition here, from the military point of view.

WARNING TO NAVIGATORS.
ONLY ONE ROUTE NOW OPEN
TO KONGMOON.

At 9.50 p.m. last night, the Harbour Office received the following message from Kongmoon, which was courteously transmitted over the telephone to the *Daily Press*:

"In the Kongmoon and Motomoon areas, all communication has completely ceased and there is only route by which vessels may proceed to Kongmoon. Name by:

"From Tiger Island by way of West Bay Channel, Lotus Hill, Lienhuashan into the port (of Kongmoon).

"At that place, however, martial law was imposed as from midnight, October 28th, and traffic by night is prohibited."

THE AREAS IN QUESTION.

The following excerpt from a recent report on the West River by Major Oliverona, throws fuller light on the foregoing message.

"The West River proper continues in a southerly direction, but divides near Kongmoon Customs Station into three branches of which the westernmost is the main branch. From this a small channel leads some water to the west, passes Kongmoon City, and then through a vast plain till it opens into the sea through Ngamoon. At Kuchin the three branches re-unite into one, but 8 kilometres below that place the river again divides into channels: the easternmost of these entering the sea through Motomoon, which is considered the main estuary, the westernmost in its turn splitting into several channels near Mochow, of which some joins the Ngamoon, another the Futimoon, and still others have their outlet in the main estuary."

"Looked at from the map the West River has no less than four seriously distinct outlets viz.: at Junf, Motomoon, Futimoon, and Ngamoon."

CANTON STEAMERS.

PASSENGERS OF "HONAM"
MANAGE TO LAND.

Although the strike pickets at Canton are still attempting to prevent passengers landing from the *Fatshan* and *Honam*, unless they are prepared to pay exorbitant sums for the privilege, the majority of passengers are managing to secure some means of conveyance ashore. It appears that only the poorer classes, unable to pay the charges made, have to make the round trip. Some of those who manage to get ashore do so through sampans dodging the picket lunches and taking the risk.

The conditions remain much the same as previously reported. The *Fatshan* left yesterday for Canton with a fair number of passenger; while yesterday afternoon the *Honam* returned to Hongkong, having taken up 150 passengers on Wednesday. The majority of this number were able to land.

The *Fatshan* will return this afternoon and will leave to-morrow morning for Canton, returning to-morrow evening. The *Honam* goes up this morning, returning to-morrow and lying up at the wharf until Monday morning. At the same time reports brought back are rather contradictory; while many reach shore, those who remain state that they would have been able to land also if they could have produced the necessary money, but as the amount demanded for the privilege of landing was equal to the fare which would be charged on the Canton railway from Shumchun, and there would also be a squeeze in addition, they were not able to land, owing to the recent legislation which prevents them taking more than \$5 out of the Colony.

It has been stated in several quarters during the past day or so that the rolling stock on the China section of the Canton Railway is required for the transport of troops and that consequently the service for passengers will be suspended. If this is correct the ban on the river steamers, which has been in force for two or three days, may be removed.

RICE FOR THE RED ARMY.

CANTON MERCHANTS GROWING
ANXIOUS ABOUT PAYMENT.

The Rice Guild Merchants have announced that they will deliver any more rice to the Red Army until they are paid for the rice they have provided in the past.

It is understood, however, that the Reds will insist upon supply. As some concession, however, they have agreed to "chop" invoices which may be used for the payment of 1926 taxes in advance.

As the merchants are helpless, since the disbandment of their Volunteer Corps, there is little doubt that they will have to comply with these terms. The Reds say they are not asking for much—\$100,000 worth of rice only.

SHAMEN.

Chinese merchants, doing it necessary to withdraw funds from Shamene, now have to contribute 1 per cent. of what they wish to withdraw to the treasury of the strike committee before the pickets are willing to let them enter the concession. The contributions are paid through the Trade Commissioner of the Kuomintang. At Shamene wishing to enter Shamene he has to get permits from the strike committee.

DILUTED VINEGAR CASE.
LOCAL SOLICITOR REBUKED.

The Chinese manager of the Kowloon Store appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon on a charge of having sold diluted vinegar for pure malt vinegar.

The complainant was Sanitary Inspector Hooper. Mr. W. S. Whyte-Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and defendant was represented by Mr. D. McCallum.

Mr. Hooper said that he visited the Kowloon Store on September 23rd, and saw arranged on the shelves various brands of bottled vinegar. He pointed to one brand, and paid the shop \$10 cents for a bottle. He then informed the shop that the vinegar would be analysed, whereupon the shop said the brand in question was for cooking purposes and not for use on the table. There was a label on the bottle to the effect that it contained "Pure Malt Vinegar." He sent the vinegar to the Government Analyst.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, said that he received a sample of the vinegar, and on examination found it was not genuine vinegar, but was deficient in every way. The percentage of acetic acid was 2.32. Normal vinegar contained 4.5 to 6.5 per cent. The legal standard was 4 per cent. The amount of extract or total solid was found to be .99 per cent. Chinese vinegar should contain 1.15 per cent. Mineral matter was found to be .11 per cent. instead of from .18 to .60. There was an absence of mineral acid, which was a sign of adulteration.

Dr. F. Lubati, who also analysed some of the liquid, said that it was diluted vinegar.

Evidence was given by the defendant, and the shop *foki*, and Mr. McCallum, on their behalf, submitted that a man who bought such a bottle of vinegar for 15 cents was getting good value. The vinegar was not greatly diluted.

Mr. Hamilton said that the vinegar did not come up to the standard required. He found that Mr. Hooper asked for vinegar and expected to get an article containing 4 per cent. acetic acid. He did not believe that the Chinese *foki*, who claimed that he had when giving evidence, told Mr. Hooper that it was Chinese vinegar before the sale took place. He did not believe Mr. Hooper would come to Court and deliberately perjure himself. Undoubtedly one side was lying, and he believed Mr. Hooper's statement.

Mr. McCallum, in sitting down: That makes me proud to be a white man. Mr. Hamilton: That, Mr. McCallum, is, in my opinion, a most improper remark, and I trust you will withdraw it now. I shall not give any decision now as, after what has happened it might be thought I was suffering under a spirit of resentment, but I will postpone sentence until to-morrow. You have been most discourteous to my Court, Mr. McCallum, and I trust you are of the same opinion. Mr. McCallum: I shall make an adequate apology, your Worship.

WASH AMAR'S MONEY.

OVER \$3,000 ESTREATED BY
MAGISTRATE.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. B. McElderry gave his decision in the case in which a Chinese wash amah was charged last week with attempting to export from the Colony over \$3,000 in bank notes. The money, it will be recalled, was found on her when she was stopped at the Wing Lok Wharf by police officers. When she appeared last week, the defendant told the Court that the money represented all her life savings and denied that she was attempting to export it.

His Worship then said that he desired further enquiries to be made as to where she obtained the money and adjourned the case.

Mr. L. D. Turner, who was defending, said that on the basis of \$3 a month her savings for 27 years amounted to nearly \$2,000. To this had to be added the money which the woman had stated she received from a relative to buy a house in the country.

Yesterday His Worship in giving his decision said he was satisfied on the evidence that the defendant was attempting to export the money. Unless some satisfactory explanation was given as to why she had it with her, he should estreat the whole amount.

Defendant questioned, said she had no more to say. What she had stated previously was the truth. She was not going to export it.

His Worship thereupon estreated the sum of \$3,301, but intimated that defendant could appeal against his decision through her solicitor to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Mr. Turner asked His Worship to keep a note of the case as he would probably make an appeal.

The defendant on hearing His Worship's decision threw herself to the floor and wept bitterly, having to be lifted up and removed from the Court.

MATRIMONIAL DISPUTE.

FRENCHMAN SUED BY HIS WIFE.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. S. B. McElderry, Mr. Louis Maurin, formerly manager of the Compagnie Orléans, was summoned by his wife, Madame Leona Maurin for alleged desertion.

His Worship stated that the case were better settled out of Court, and Mr. W. B. Hind, for complainant, agreed.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, who represented defendant, made an application that the proceedings take place in Chambers if a settlement was not reached. The case was adjourned until November 4th and His Worship intimated that if a settlement was not arrived at by then he would give his decision in the case.

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KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES on Company's Steamers "TROLLOUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holy's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 29th October. Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 4th Nov. will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 18th November, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.** Hongkong, 29th October, 1925. [2827]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a First Call of \$4.00 per share has been made upon all Members holding Shares upon which \$1 per share only has been already paid, and that the same will be Payable to the Bankers of the Company, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong, on or before the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1925.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 23rd September, 1925. [2871]

WANTED.

WILL Those who have a FURNISHED HOUSE or APARTMENT TO LET on JANUARY 1st, 1926, kindly send Full Particulars to Box No. 2902, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. Accommodation is Required by a Family of Four—Not a Mus—And Owners need have no fear of damage to their Property during Tenancy. Rental in Advance, if desired. Long or Short Term Lease. Immaterial. Not particularly interested in Kowloon. [2892]

S.S. "ANGERS."

SERVICES CONTRACTED DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAB-SEILLES & Co., also cargo from La Pailhe, Cognac & Co., ex "CHIEF MECANIQUE" MAILBOUL. In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable are being landed and stored at the risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 12 Noon To-day, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, the 3rd November 1925 at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Lading Charges. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 6th November or they will not be recognized. All damaged Packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 3rd November, 1925 at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. **B. RODENFUEHR, Agent.** Hongkong, 25th October, 1925. [2818]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship

"BENDORAN"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 2nd November will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 16th November, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd November at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.** Hongkong, 26th October, 1925. [2816]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Motorship or Steamship "GAABLAND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 2nd November, 1925, will be subject to Rent. All Claims must reach us by 3rd November, 1925, or they will not be recognized. All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on 8th October, 1925. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JEBSEN & Co., Agents.** Hongkong, 26th October, 1925. [2813]

INTIMATIONS

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF JAPAN.

IN Celebration of the BIRTHDAY of HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, the CONSUL GENERAL will Receive Members of the Foreign Community at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 31st or OCTOBER, between 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. Hongkong, 28th October, 1925. [2818]

GETZ BROS. & CO. (OF THE ORIENT), LTD.

TAKE NOTICE that as from the Date hereof Mr. J. EDWARD ATHERLEY has CEASED to be Employed as MANAGER of this Firm and his Power of Attorney has BEEN REVOKED. Mr. T. L. FAIRHURST has as from TO-DAY BEEN APPOINTED MANAGER in his stead. **CHARLES J. KELLY, For GETZ BROS. & Co. (of the ORIENT), LTD.** Dated 22nd October, 1925. [2800]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1925, at 5.30 p.m., in the Jockey Club Room, Hongkong Club Annex. By Order, **H. GREENWOOD, Acting Secretary.** [2783]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD. will be held at the Office of the Company, 3rd and 4th Floors, 35, Des Voeux Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1925, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Account for the Year ended 30th April, 1925, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 24th day of OCTOBER, 1925, until FRIDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1925, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, **A. H. ROWE, Managing Director.** Hongkong, 21st October, 1925. [2794]

CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

TENDERS INVITED FOR SUPPLYING RAILWAY TRUCK WHEELS AND AXLES.

THE CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION invites TENDERS for Supplying THIRTY-SIX SETS OF RAILWAY TRUCK WHEELS. Each Set consisting of Two Cast Steel Wheels, 15-inch diameter, Mounted Fast on a Carbon Steel Axle, not less than 3-inch diameter, Outside Journals, with Brackets or Axle Boxes Complete and Ready for Fitting onto the Commission's Platforms for the Use on 40-inch Track Gauge to Carry Two Tons on Each Axle. The Wheel Sets must be Delivered c.i.f. Chefoo. The Tenderers must Specify their own Date of Delivery and Guarantee to Deliver the Wheel Sets within the Specified Date. Payment shall be Made on Delivery. Tenders together with Detailed Descriptions and Drawings, Sealed and Endorsed with the Title "TENDER FOR TRUCK WHEELS," must be sent to the TREASURER, CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION, CHEFOO, before Noon of the 17th NOVEMBER, 1925. The Harbour Improvement Commission has the right to Reject Any or All Tenders submitted. **R. C. L. D'ANJOU, Treasurer, CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.** [2812]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATES CO.

HOUSES, FLATS, BUILDING-LOTS, ESTATE negotiated for Rent, Auction, or Private Sale. Management arranged for Clients Proceeding Abroad. Telephone C. 4630, SMALL INVESTORS, 10, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or "FACIOUS SUITE" of OFFICES in the "FRANCIS BUILDING" ex "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHATER BUILDING and MESSAGERIES BAY).

Apply to—**BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, Chater Road.** [2807]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16A, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—**THE MANAGER, HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO.** [2814]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement). Apply—**SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.** [2802]

TO LET.

TWO Newly-constructed EUROPEAN HOUSES, MAGAZINE GAT, MOTOR ROAD, Three Flats, Three Large Rooms, each with Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Bath Room, fitted with Flush System. Garage provided. Immediate possession. Apply—**SANG KEE, New Bank Building.** [2801]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

WITH reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 18th SEPTEMBER, 1925, whereby the Final Call of \$1.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 2nd NOVEMBER, 1925, instead of 1st OCTOBER, 1925, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, to further Extend the Time for Payment of this Call. **NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN** that the Date for Payment of the Final Call is POSTPONED to 4th JANUARY, 1926, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipts already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the date named therein were the 4th JANUARY, 1926. For THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 28th October, 1925. [2823]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

WITH reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 23rd July, 1925, whereby the Final Call of \$2.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 2nd NOVEMBER, 1925, instead of 1st OCTOBER, 1925, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, to further Extend the Time for this Call. **NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN** that the Date for Payment of the Final Call is POST ONED to 1st FEBRUARY, 1926, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipts already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the Date named therein were the 1st FEBRUARY, 1926. For THE HONG KONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 28th October, 1925. [2823]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

SITUATE at YAU MATI in the Colony of HONGKONG and registered at the LAND OFFICE as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1443, Together with Two Buildings thereon in course of Construction at NATHAN ROAD;

AND

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

SITUATE at MONG KOKTSUI in the Colony of HONGKONG and registered at the LAND OFFICE as THE REMAINING PORTION of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1834, Together with Eight Buildings thereon, now known as Nos. 600 to 614, SHANGHAI STREET (Even Numbers).

IN TWO LOTS

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,

AT THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONGKONG,

ON FRIDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1925,

at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GHO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO., Mortgagees' Solicitors,

St. George's Building, Chater Road,

OR TO—

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,

No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET,

Dated the 23rd October, 1925. [2798]

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

SITUATE at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and known as THE REMAINING PORTION of MAINTY LOT No. 135 and INLAND LOT No. 34, Together with the Premises thereon known as No. 234, Des Voeux Road West and Nos. 297c, 297b, 297a, 297, and 297c, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST (part of which premises are used and known as the Tai Ping Theatre).

IN ONE LOT

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers,

THEIR SALESDROOM, No. 3, DUNDRELL STREET,

ON MONDAY, the 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1925, at 3 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON.

For further Particulars, and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. WOO & NASH, Mortgagees' Solicitors,

Bank of China Building,

OR TO—

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers,

No. 3, DUNDRELL STREET,

Dated Hongkong, 27th October, 1925. [2801]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE—PRAXTON BART CARRIAGE, together with a complete Nursery Outfit. Recently arrived from the Treasury Co. Co., Ltd. Reasonable Terms—Apply Box No. 182, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [2819]

TO LET—Well Lighted and Spacious OFFICES, on First and Third Floors of STEPHENS BUILDING. Centrally Situated. Very Moderate Rents. Apply—**DYSONS, Prince's Building.** [2818]

LOST—VIRENALS DOG wearing Leather Collar, with Brass and Licence Plate 169 of 1925. Finder please communicate with Captain BLOXHAM. Telephone C. 1643. [2814]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS.

DEWAR'S

"VICTORIA VAT"

THE VERY FINEST OLD

SCOTCH WHISKY

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

BIRTH.

RUSSELL—On October 29th, at Mount Gough, 12, The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. D. RUSSELL, a son. [2828]

MARRIAGE.

MURPHY—GUYITCH—On October 17th, at U.S. Court for China, Shanghai, by Judge EDDY, ARTHUR D. MURPHY, of Beverly Mass., U.S.A., to ANNE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GUYITCH, Harbin.

DEATH.

DA SILVA—On October 29th, at Shanghai, ELIAS FRANCISCO DA SILVA.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, October 30th, 1925.

THE SWATOW MUDDLE.

We have already commented upon the unsatisfactory state of affairs, from a business point of view, in Swatow. The conditions there are certainly not improving, and from the information which comes to hand through reliable sources by each mail are forced to the conclusion that the former Commissioner of Customs at the Port, Mr. FRED. W. CAREY, had hopelessly misread the situation when he told us a fortnight since that trade relations would be re-established within a month. Mr. CAREY called to see us when passing through Hongkong on his way home, and our readers will recall, from the short reference to an interview which appeared in our columns, that he was decidedly optimistic regarding the future. Either the immediate prospect of a long sojourn in England, or a very trying Summer, caused him to see everything in bright and beautiful colours or he had been wilfully deceived by the local Chinese officials. We are inclined to the latter view. The authorities, he said, are willing to deal with any concrete case of intimidation which is brought to their notice and he offered definite assurances

on this point that he had personally received from the Chief of Police. We can only say that the treatment which has since been accorded to Mr. CAREY's deputy—Mr. MACDONALD—furnishes a grim and most unpleasant commentary upon the value to be attached to the police officer's protestations.

It must be borne in mind that the Commissioner of Customs is an employee of the Chinese Government. Even when anti-foreign feeling is running high, therefore, we should have imagined he would be regarded as entitled to preferential treatment. As a matter of fact Mr. MACDONALD has been confined to his bed by sickness for over a week and no Chinese servant or helper of any kind has been allowed to go near him. When the doctor was first summoned, he found Mr. MACDONALD in a very serious condition. He had an exceedingly high temperature and needed careful nursing. But he was absolutely alone in the house and entirely without food. He could not be moved to the hospital because there are no helpers there. They all left at the beginning of the strike and the place has been closed since July. Moreover, Mr. MACDONALD through a meritorious, but probably mistaken sense of duty—a sense of duty which we are afraid the Chinese would find it difficult to understand—refused to be moved away from the Customs compound. The case was reported with all details to the British Consul and Mr. KIRKE took it up strongly with the "Authorities," but they have not even given him the courtesy of a reply. They do not take action or refuse action: they simply ignore the whole matter. Surely it would be difficult to find a more glaring example of Chinese official indifference not only to Treaty rights, but to the claims of humanity. And, be it noted, the officials responsible are those who professed friendship for the British and assured Mr. CAREY that they would do everything in their power to end the present unfortunate trade deadlock.

As we have already pointed out there has been, during the past week or two, a very definite recrudescence of anti-British feeling in Swatow. The few servants who found their way back to work when the anti-Reds first took possession of the Port have been chased away again and there is now further talk of re-introducing armed pickets. The only possible explanation of these amazing changes is that the boycott movement which, in its earlier stages, may have had some remote semblance to a national movement, has degenerated into cruel exploitation of the people by various small groups of labour leaders. These men are batten upon the commercial community like leeches, are sucking the life blood out of the country's trade and waxing fat upon the proceeds. HUNG CHAO LIN, a man of strong personality, has recently returned to Swatow, but whether he has gone in response to protests by the merchants, to take charge of the situation, or simply to report on the state of affairs to his superiors we do not know. And as far as we can see it does not much matter. As things are at present it is of little importance to British trade interests whether the Reds or anti-Reds are in occupation. The Reds are seriously threatening the Port from two directions and it is not improbable that they will recapture the place within a few days. If they do it should not cause any feeling of depression among our own community. It might even mean an improvement in prospects. As we have shown repeatedly there is evidence that the boycott movement is now fairly completely divorced from official policy. We believe the Canton Government would suppress the activities of the pickets in the Capital if they had the men and the time to do it. Possibly if they regain Swatow and can rest for a time from "military operations" they will definitely call a halt to the absurd trade restrictions which they must realise are strangling the prosperity of the whole of the Southern Provinces. One can never be certain of what will happen in China and this may be the strange way out of our trouble.

The official opening of the new Y.M.C.A. building in Kowloon will take place at the latter end of November.

Mr. D. M. Hood was a passenger arriving in Hongkong yesterday by the s.s. *Glenfalloch*, which came from Belawan Deli and Hoibow.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. James Gray Marshall of No. 29, Morrison Hill Road, to Miss Alice Ricarda Barretto, of Bowington Road.

The return showing the cases of notifiable diseases which have occurred in this Colony during the 24 hours ended October 28th gave one Chinese case of diphtheria.

Mr. K. W. Tribe, of the British Consulate, Foochow, arrived in Shanghai on October 24th with his wife and child on his way to Nanking to which post he has been transferred.

Another series of formation flights and drills was carried out yesterday by half a dozen planes from H.M.S. *Hermes*. The manoeuvres attracted much attention and aroused considerable interest, especially among the Chinese.

Mrs. D. H. Cameron, wife of the General Manager of the Standard Oil Company in Hongkong, arrived here yesterday on the s.s. *President Lincoln* from America, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Theodora Cameron.

Probate of the will of the late Mr. Charles Osmund of 1, Liberty Avenue, Homerton, has just been granted in the Supreme Court to Mr. Arthur F. Osmund, son of the deceased. In the will, which was made on July 14th, 1925, the testator leaves the whole of his estate, \$21,400, to his children.

Señor Fernando Bridat, the newly appointed Cuban Consul to Hongkong, with his wife and two children arrived yesterday by the s.s. *President Lincoln*. Señor Bridat has been appointed from Peking, where he was Consul, to act as Consul here during the absence on leave of Señor A. M. Martí.

Commencing last night, the first of three special performances, which Europeans will find most interesting, was given at the Taiping Theatre by the noted Chinese actress, Miss Pih Wen Ha. Last night's performance was entitled "A Wife's Revenge," a historical play from the Tsin Dynasty, which was preceded by a musical act and dances. Booking for the remaining performances may be made at Messrs. Moutrie's.

Another sign of the growth of the Russian community in Shanghai says the *N.Y. Daily News* is the appearance here of the fourth daily newspaper in the Russian language. The new journal, the "Shanghai Zarya," is to be anti-Bolshevik and will make its first appearance in public on October 25th. The editor is Mr. M. S. Lemlich, formerly of the "Rizskoe Slovo," of Moscow, the only Russian newspaper which had a circulation of more than a million.

PASSING THROUGH.

PASSENGERS ON THE "PRESIDENT LINCOLN."

The s.s. *President Lincoln*, came into port yesterday from San Francisco via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai bringing mail from the United States of America, and the other ports.

Among the passengers are:

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Harrison returning from Shanghai. Mr. Harrison is President of the Norton and Harrison Lumber Company at Manila.

Mr. Fred Hollabrough, representative of the Proneis Rubber Mills, who is going to Colombia.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Whelan, who are going to Singapore. Mr. Whelan is a representative of Dodge, Seymour, Ltd.

Mr. Curt L. Hogan, Supt. of the St. Carlos Milling Company at Manila.

Mr. F. A. Seymour, of the Pacific Commercial Company, who is also going to Manila.

Mr. E. A. Stevenson, who is connected with Messrs. Welsh, Fairchild and Company in Manila.

POPPY DAY.

It is still remembered in Hongkong what a fine effort China generally and Hongkong in particular made on behalf of the British Legion annual Poppy Day last year. It is evident from the telegram produced below that it is not forgotten in England.

This telegram was received yesterday morning by the secretary of the local branch of the Legion from Earl Haig. "Gratefully recall China's magnificent contribution to my fund for Exservicemen last year. Distress is still very severe and help this year will be deeply appreciated. Haig."

Hongkong has been passing through its own time of stress but it is hoped that this year the general public will not forget the great objects of the fund and that they will all give again if only in proportion to their changed abilities. Hongkong is not so badly off that it need forget the debt still owing to distressed survivors of the Great War.

CABLES

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.)FRANCE'S NEW CABINET.
FORECAST OF PORTFOLIOS UNDER
M. PAINLEVÉ.

THE SYRIAN PROBLEM.

PARIS, October 29th.
The new Cabinet will be formally chosen this morning. With reservation for ultimate modifications it will consist of:

Premier and Finance, M. Painlevé.
Foreign Minister, M. Briand.
Minister of Justice, M. Chaumet.
Home Minister, M. Schrameck.
Works Minister, M. De Monzie.
War Minister, M. Daladier.
Naval Minister, M. Borel.
Minister of Commerce, M. Chaumet.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Durand.
Minister of Instruction, M. Delbos.
Minister of Colonies, M. Morel.
Minister of Labour, M. Durrat.
Minister of Pensions, M. Afferiou.

The Undersecretaryships of State are not likely to be changed.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

PARIS, October 29th.
The forecast of the Cabinet is that M. Painlevé will hold the portfolio of Finance besides the Premiership.

The newspapers state that the Socialists, Messieurs Blum and Boncour declined portfolios, but promised to support the new Government's financial reform plans, while stipulating that there must be no supplementary taxes.

THE TROUBLE IN SYRIA.

The newspapers are most anxious about the situation in Syria. *L'Echo de Paris* says that President Doumergue has requested M. Painlevé to do what is necessary to re-establish tranquillity at any cost. A correspondent of the same paper accuses General Sarrail of pro-Turkish and anti-Arab leanings and of upholding Turkish "freemasonry."

Le Figaro and *Le Matin* criticise General Sarrail's alleged failure to supply information. The latter says General Sarrail's reports talk about weather and dearth of living with a postscript of two lines with regard to the gravest events.

Le Matin declares that General Sarrail's lack of balance is damaging the prestige of France in the world.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)THE LOCARNO PACT.
GERMAN OPPOSITION IS NOW
INCREASING.

BERLIN, October 28th.
A communiqué of the governing party of the Socialist Party states that the party will not vote on the Locarno Bill in the present Reichstag, as it is unable to acquit the German Nationalists of responsibility in voting for ratification of the security pact.

The Socialists therefore demand the dissolution of the Reichstag, although they consider that the Locarno agreements are a pronounced success for their own policy.

This seems to indicate that there will be no Reichstag majority for the pact, and a general election will be the only solution.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

FAREWELL DINNER TO EMPIRE
COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, October 28th.
The Duke of York presided at a farewell dinner given by the Empire Exhibition Commissioners for the Dominions and Colonies to the Exhibition Board and administrative staff. Mr. Rawlings (Australia), proposing the toast of the Board of the Empire Exhibition, said he hoped the Imperial Government might be induced to maintain the ownership of Wembley and again show the world what the Empire meant.

The Duke of York on behalf of all sections of the Empire at Wembley presented a silver bowl to Lord Stevenson and a silver tray to Sir Travers Clarke, the Chief Administrator.

HAYLEY MORRIS MARRIED.

WEDS SECOND DEFENDANT IN
UCKFIELD CASE.

LONDON, October 28th.
Mr. Hayley Morris was married at Uckfield today to Miss Madeline Roberts. Hayley Morris applied to the Superintendent Registrar of Uckfield on October 28th for a licence to marry Madeline Roberts who is described as his housekeeper. Hayley Morris and Madeline Roberts are defendants in a charge of being concerned together in a conspiracy for the procurement of young girls. They have been remanded and bail was allowed them.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

M. PAINLEVÉ TO FORM NEW
GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, October 29th.
M. Painlevé has been summoned to the Elysée. He told Pressmen that if he was offered the Premiership he would need time to reply.

Subsequently, he said he must consult his friends before definitely answering M. Doumergue's invitation to form a Cabinet.

LATER.

M. Painlevé has accepted the Premiership. M. Briand remains as Foreign Minister.

LEFT CARTEL REUNITES.

Following separate meetings this morning, the Left Cartel, comprising Radical Socialists, Gauche Radicals, Republican Socialists and Socialists, patched up their differences, and agreed to the general differences of a joint policy on the basis of the Cartel's programme at the last election, namely M. Herriot's policy. It is noteworthy as regards finance that the Cartel resolved to favour a tax on acquired wealth for the purpose of obtaining necessary funds, the Socialists acquiescing in this compromise formula, which does not specify their panacea, a capital levy.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

GREEKS AND BULGARS SUBMIT
TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, October 28th.
At a meeting of the League Council the Greco-Bulgarian representatives announced their unconditional acceptance of the Council's decision and undertook to facilitate the task of the Allied Military Attachés.

[The Council of the League, it will be remembered, announced that Greece and Bulgaria must withdraw their troops behind national frontiers within sixty hours and requested France, Britain and Italy to direct officers within reach to proceed immediately to the scene of the conflict and to report when the troops had been withdrawn and hostilities had ceased.]

MR. MACOMBER'S DOUBLE.

CAESAREWITCH AND CAMBRIDGE-
SHIRE FALL TO AMERICAN.

LONDON, October 28th.
The Cambridgeshire (1 mile, 1 furlong), run at Newmarket to-day, resulted as follows:

Masked Marvel 1
Pons Asinorum 2
Blue Pete 3

There were 24 runners. Won by a length; half a length between second and third.

THE BETTING.

Starting prices were:
100-8 agst. Masked Marvel.
100-8 agst. Pons Asinorum.
100-8 agst. Blue Pete.

A LUCKY OWNER.

By to-day's victory, the American oil magnate, Mr. A. K. Macomber, who has more horses in training than any other owner, completes a remarkable double, the Caesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire, by which it is stated he wins fifty thousand sterling, having made a bet of £100 at 500 to 1. An interesting feature of the race is it was won by a French-bred horse, trained in England, owned by an American, and ridden by a seventeen-year-old Australian.

[Note: The Caesarewitch (2 1/2 miles), run at Newmarket on October 14th, was won by Mr. A. K. Macomber's Forester, which started at 50-1 agst.]

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

RESULTS OF MATCHES PLAYED
ON WEDNESDAY.

LONDON, October 28th.

In the First Division of the English League, to-day, Bury and Sunderland, playing at Bury, drew 2-2.

In the Third Division (South) Brighton and Norwich played a drawn game of one goal all.

A friendly match at Aldershot between the Army and Aston Villa resulted in a win for the Army by five goals to one.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE ENDED.

WELLINGTON, October 28th.
The striking seamen decided to return to their ships.

DE PINEDO AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, October 28th.
Marquis de Pinedo has arrived here from Rangoon.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

ESTHONIA'S DEBT FUNDED.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.
The agreement was signed at the Treasury, funding Esthonia's debt of fourteen million dollars.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SITUATION IN NORTH.

SERIOUS REPORTS TO HAND
FROM HONAN.

PEKING, October 29th.

Foreigners arriving from Honan confirm the previous reports of serious internal conditions there.

Vast numbers of troops in the Province—according to some estimates 300,000—are unpaid and badly fed and equipped and ill-disciplined. Most are still in summer clothing, as no winter uniforms are available.

The people are suffering severely from requisitions, heavy taxation and looting by troops and bandits.

Drastic measures are employed to control the populace. Numbers of heads are hanging up at the stations of Kaifeng and Chengchow.

Tupan Yuch Wei Chin is desirous of peace but may be forced by circumstances to join the civil war and attack the neighbouring provinces in order to get rid of superfluous troops. Some subordinate generals desire to join Wu Pei Fu; others to oppose him. Hence a *coup d'état* is possible at Kaifeng, followed by fighting within the province as a preliminary to operations against the neighbour.

WARSHIPS LEAVE TSINGTAO.

TSINGTAO, October 29th.

A number of warships sailed from here yesterday, it is believed for Haichow; but local Chinese suspect their destination is Wosung Forts, which General Sun Chuan Fang is considerably strengthening. It is estimated that the Fengtien forces at Haichow total 70,000, besides ten aeroplanes and 1,000 White Russians. The allied forces including General Bei Pao Shan's force are about 50,000.

A division of Fukien allied troops have arrived at Hangchow.

FOOTBALL FINANCE.

BIG SALARIES FOR STAR
PLAYERS.

To the great public who follow the League games throughout the football season the minutiae of the game is a closed book, says a writer in the *Statesman*. Yet the money side of football is an important one.

Some time ago, the scale of payment for footballers was standardized. The maximum is £5 per week for the season, with £2 per week during the "close" season.

Many local clubs do not like this rule. The arguments against it they say, cannot be answered. For when a man is assured of his £5 a week, whether he plays in the first or second team, he is not likely to put in the work he would do had he the additional incentive of bigger money.

One club—Sheffield Wednesday—introduced the system of grading the player's pay according to whether he played for the first or second team, and the idea has been followed by Derby County and Preston North End among others.

Those in favour of this system point out that it is only reasonable that the first team should receive preferential pay.

What is a first class footballer worth? As much as £5,000 has been paid for the season's services of a popular man by a big club.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

The big clubs are listed liability companies. The stockholders are generally big local sportsmen. Their revenue comes from the gate money. But profits are not always certain. For example, last year Fulham came out with a deficit of something like £5,000. This was due to the retirement of some one connected with the club, who received a present of £1,000 and to the expense of procuring new players from other clubs.

Many professional footballers play cricket in summer. As such as £20 a week is made by some, they—Rutherford for example—augment their earnings on the field by business enterprises.

He has a tobaccoist's shop. Managers pass from club to club in the same way as players. Recently there have been many such changes. Salaries have risen since the war. Fifteen years ago £200 a year would be a good salary. To-day no manager of a first class club draws anything but a four-figure salary. Several managers now receive £2,000 a year.

Despite the big money paid for club managers, there are not many men capable of filling the post. A man may be a first class footballer but as a manager he may be quite useless.

The whole tendency of football is towards higher pay. It is a fact we shall be approaching the fantastic figures paid in America to the baseball stars—figures which rival the salaries of successful actors.

TIENTSIN RACES.

BENGAL MAKES RECORD FOR
MILE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TIENTSIN, October 29th.

The feature of the first day's racing at the Autumn Meeting was the performance, yesterday, of General Sutton's recent purchase, Bengal, who lowered the local record for the mile, by covering the distance in 2.01.3.4. Results follow:—

FIRST RACE (Half-Mile):

Whizbang 1
Cruden Bay 2
Red Gauntlet 3
Time: 39.3.5secs.

SECOND RACE (1 Mile):

Crackman 1
Gobi Breeze 2
Majestic 3
Time: 2.04.4.5.

THIRD RACE (1 Mile):

Bengal 1
Michael 2
Rambler 3
Time: 2.01.3.5.

FOURTH RACE (1 1/4 Miles):

Lyric 1
Helvetia 2
Kestrel 3
Time: 3.17.2.3.

FIFTH RACE (5 Furlongs):

Titbits 1
Pentreath 2
Gobi Wind 3
Time: 1.30.2.5.

SIXTH RACE (1 1/2 Miles):

Moville 1
Gobi Dun 2
First Violin 3
Time: 3.16.1.5.

SEVENTH RACE (6 Furlongs):

Talisman 1
Kildare 2
Glenshiel 3
Time: 1.33.4.5.

EIGHTH RACE (1 1/4 Miles):

Mullingar 1
MacKenzie 2
Mokoi 3
Time: 2.40.

NINTH RACE (2 Miles):

Penbraze 1
Toby 2
Giangary 3
Time: 4.22.2.5.

TENTH RACE (7 Furlongs):

Dartmouth 1
Rolls Royce 2
Sardown 3
Time: 1.42.2.5.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

The winners to-day were: Yesterday, Lyric, Elderman II, Rolls Royce, Michael, Gobi Breeze, Gobi Wind, Rambler, Talisman, Trainers Bay.

In the Champions to-morrow Bengal is expected to meet with little opposition.

LIFE IN MOSCOW.

HARD WORK AND NO COMFORT.

A traveller who recently spent some weeks in Moscow gives the following details as to the situation there:—

The prevailing impression received is that it is now quite impossible to get anything there for any sum of money beyond the bare necessities of life. Every kind of comfort and luxury has vanished, and there is now a dead level of existence common to every one which in no way helps to strengthen the Communist position. The younger generation—there are very few old people to be seen in Moscow—has never known anything but this bare and hard existence, and is, of course, taught that any greater comforts existing outside Russia are all in the hands of the oppressors of the proletariat. Thus a certain degree of content and even of pride has grown up amongst the younger persons; the life of hard toil, with scanty food supplies and wretched living accommodation, is inevitable for every one; they see no exceptions and consequently are jealous of no one.

How wretched the living conditions are can be judged from one example. A non-Russian doing business in Moscow is in the exceptionally fortunate position of having three rooms left to him in his former mansion, but the rooms are all on different storeys. A part of one of them is boarded off to accommodate over 20 students at Moscow University. These are allotted an iron bedstead covered with a few rags apiece; they are given a midday meal of sorts at the university at an allowance equivalent to about a pound a month. On this they have to live.

The theatre and the opera are exceptions to the rule that there is nothing in Moscow but hard work, bad food, and wretched accommodation. Both dramatic and operatic art is encouraged, and can be enjoyed very cheaply. But to get the simplest memento of Moscow proves practically impossible to a traveller. There is literally nothing in the shops. Even picture postcards were hard to obtain, except those of Lenin, Trotsky, and other national heroes. It was with the greatest difficulty that there were badly printed postcards with views of Moscow were unearthed.

The worship of Lenin is becoming more and more of a religious cult. Hundreds still pass through the mausoleum where his body lies in a glass case, and peasant women religiously and instinctively cross themselves as they pass the body; despite the fact that he was the great foe of Christianity.

MR. J. E. ATHERLEY CHARGED.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF
MONEY.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Mr. J. Edward Atherley, ex-manager of Getz Bros. Co. (of the Orient), Ltd., Hongkong, appeared on remand from the previous day charged with the misappropriation of funds amounting to \$18,000 belonging to the Company.

Mr. D. H. Blake appeared to prosecute, Mr. E. A. Hall and Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defendant, and Mr. R. A. Wadson held a watching brief for the complainant concerned.

The firm's complainant, Chow Kang Yan, continued his evidence, begun on the previous day.

He was questioned by Mr. Blake concerning certain payments he had received in cash for the Company, and in respect of which \$5,000 odd was handed to Mr. Atherley, the complainant's cashier receiving a receipt for the amount handed over.

A document was put in by Mr. Blake, which witness said was made out by his cashier after he had paid certain sums to the bank and it showed various sums which been paid into the bank.

In answer to Mr. Blake, witness said it was customary for the complainant's staff to prepare similar documents to the one produced, which was an advice to the Company of payments to the bank. When payments were made to the bank these documents were sent to the office.

Mr. Hall objected to the exhibit referred to being put in, and His Worship noted the objection.

Continuing, witness said these documents showed the names of the dealers who had paid to the complainant and gave particulars of the draft applied, and the number of the promissory note if any.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Blake, witness said he recalled having a conversation with Mr. Atherley in March, 1925. The conversation related to defendant's wife going back home. The defendant told witness to reserve about \$1,500 and not to pay it into the bank, in order that his wife might have it for her expenses back home. He was told by Mr. Atherley, that after he received payments from the dealers he was not to pay the money into the bank but to pay it to him. Witness agreed to do so. He paid \$1,500 in banknotes to the defendant in March of this year and received an I.O.U. from defendant. Witness said he thought that defendant's wife's passage money home ought to be paid by the Company. Defendant told him to put the money through a "Suspense Account." No entry was made in the books, the I.O.U. being kept by witness. The money had not been repaid to him and he did not know whether it had been repaid to the Company, but if it had been he would have expected to have had to give the I.O.U. back to defendant. The monies paid to the Company were paid through the cashier. On March 3rd, this year, a document was prepared showing a list of bills paid by the complainant's staff on the instructions given by the defendant, who wrote O.K. on the bills and also initialed them. Witness identified the initials and O.K. marks on the bills as being in the writing of the defendant.

Mr. Blake: Had you any reason to believe that the accounts were between you and the manager personally and not between you and the firm? Witness: I thought that these items were between me and the Company.

Continuing his evidence, witness said he had instructions from the manager to pay bills with money out of the Company's funds. A supplemental list made on March 31st was a similar one to the list of March 3rd. None of the money mentioned in these two lists had been repaid to him, and to his knowledge it had not been repaid to the Company.

Mr. Blake: According to the evidence you have given, you have paid out to the manager money amounting to approximately \$18,000 which comes from the funds of the firm? Witness: Yes.

In answer to another question, witness said this money had not been repaid to him nor as far as he knew to the firm. He or the complainant's staff collected money from the dealers and according to usual practice these monies would be paid into the bank. He had recorded all these items as having been paid to the defendant on behalf of the firm. Witness concluded his evidence by stating that he ceased to be complainant of the firm on November 1st and if he were to strike a balance between himself and the Company he would have to account for this shortage of \$18,000. He would be this amount short.

Mr. Hall reserved cross-examination. The next witness was Charles John Kelly, vice-president of Getz Bros. & Co. of San Francisco, and also Attorney for Getz Bros. & Co. (of the Orient), Ltd., of San Francisco. He said he was now in Hongkong in the interests of the latter Company. Defendant was the Hongkong manager of the Company.

During the last ten days or so, witness had been investigating the affairs of the Company in Hongkong. During the course of these investigations he had made certain discoveries. On visiting any office he always made enquiries as to the position of the accounts. In Hongkong he learned that they had money extended in drafts not properly supported by promissory notes from dealers. Upon questioning their complainant, he was advised that monies had been paid by dealers and by himself to the manager. The complainant said that he could prove this and that probably this would explain the conditions.

Mr. Hall objected to this evidence and argued that a conversation between Mr. Kelly and the complainant that did not take place in the presence of the defendant was not admissible.

Continuing his evidence, witness said the complainant exhibited four cheques or notes for a total of approximately \$18,000 Hongkong dollars. As this evidenced something very unusual in their proceedings, he later in the day questioned Mr. Atherley regarding the cheques, telling him that the complainant had shown them to him. In explanation, Mr. Atherley stated that it was correct that he did owe something more than \$18,000 and that he had arranged to pay this the following day and that he considered it a personal matter between himself and the complainant. Mr. Atherley also asked witness to say nothing about it, or something to that effect.

The conversation between him and defendant took place last Wednesday in the office of the Company. Mr. L. L. Parkhurst was present at the time. Witness asked Mr. Atherley if the amount of \$18,000 odd signed by him as manager of their Company was to be considered personal, and if so why did he sign it in the Company's name. Witness also asked defendant whether the money would have been advanced if he had not signed in this way. Mr. Atherley declined to discuss the question.

In answer to Mr. Blake, witness said the firm's accounts were at present being audited by Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming. The audit was not yet complete. Witness added that Mr. Parkhurst had to return to Shanghai very soon and it would be very inconvenient for him to return to Hongkong within the next few months, as it would leave the Shanghai office without any senior member of the staff.

Mr. Hall reserved cross-examination of this witness.

Mr. Blake intimated that the cashier and two members of the staff had to give evidence and that it would be necessary for the auditor to give evidence as to the state of the accounts. The audit was not completed, and he asked, if His Worship was satisfied that there was a *prima facie* case and committed defendant for trial at the Sessions, that the auditor might be allowed to give evidence at the Sessions instead of at the Magistracy in order to avoid the case being postponed until the December Sessions.

Mr. Hall said he had no objection to this and His Worship agreed to this course being taken.

Mr. Blake applied for an order from His Worship to be allowed to inspect and take a copy of the defendant's banking account in the International Banking Corporation.

His Worship granted the application of Mr. Blake, who said that there were certain cheques passed through the Chartered Bank and he fancied they were drawn on Mr. Atherley's private account. Therefore it would be interesting and very desirable to know what monies he had received on various dates. His Worship adjourned further hearing of the case until this afternoon.

GHASTLY DISCOVERY AT
SHANGHAI.FOREIGNER'S BODY FOUND IN
SACK.

TIED HAND AND FOOT.

Whilst patrolling the Hunanpu on October 22nd, a member of the River Police force made a ghastly discovery. The officer having noticed a bag floating about in the vicinity of the Wetmore Road Hulk ordered his men to bring it in. Upon opening the bag, he saw the body of a foreigner. This was immediately removed and upon examination it was seen that the hands and feet had been tied very tightly with pieces of rope. No money or other effects were found in his pockets.

The matter was reported to the authorities, but inquiries failed to secure any identification, so the body was removed to the Public Mortuary.

The Mixed Court Magistrate and Assessor attended the Mortuary and viewed the body, but decided that, before returning a verdict, the police should make inquiries into the affair.

110FT. LOUD SPEAKER.

What is claimed will be the world's largest loud speaker is being built in Germany. At the outset it will be used experimentally to supply music over an area of about a quarter of a mile, though the makers anticipate that it will be heard at a much greater distance.

The giant instrument will have three bell mouths, each 40ft. across and 110ft. in height. A ladder will be fixed to the 110ft. diameter stem, so that operators can adjust the mechanism, some of which will be installed in the neck as well as in the base.

Only four valves will be used, but music will be amplified 200 times.

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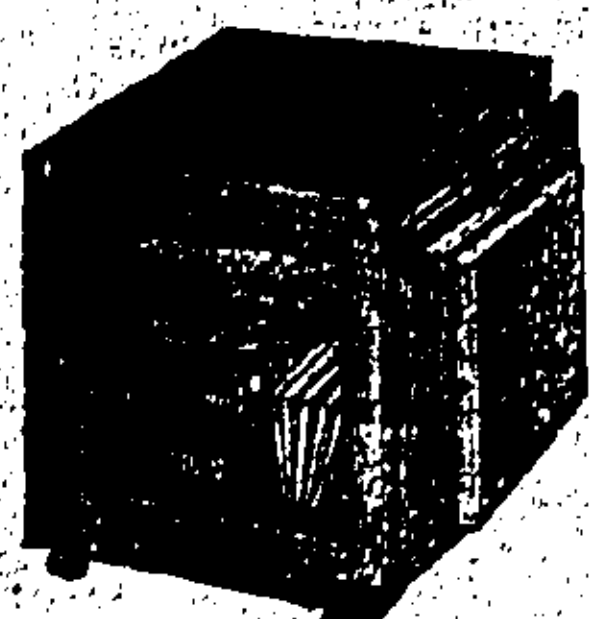
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SIR JOHN JORDAN AND CHINA.

A LAST INTERVIEW.

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

The following interview with Sir John Jordan on the economic state of China was obtained a few months ago, but was not published at the time (says the "Observer") as it was then possible that Sir John might be called in to advise the British Government on certain points.

His death removes that necessity for review, and the interview will be read with unusual interest owing to developments in China since it was written.

In the first place, Sir John Jordan divided the external debt of China into four distinct groups. He considered that first in order of merit and security should be placed those loans which are specifically secured on the Maritime Customs revenues. Next should come those obligations secured partly on those revenues and partly on the revenues of the Salt Administration; thirdly, the railway loans; and finally, the great number of issues made in recent years without regard to the ability of the country either to meet the service with anything like regularity, or ultimately to repay the capital.

It is reassuring to learn that so far as the loans completely secured on the Imperial Maritime Customs are concerned, Sir John regards them as being absolutely safe in every respect. "The revenues out of which the money required for the service of these loans is paid," he pointed out, "are collected regularly by responsible British and other officers in the service of the Chinese Government and paid into responsible European banking institutions. When the requisite amount has been deducted from these revenues, the balance is handed to the Chinese authorities, and is then, of course, passed into the national Treasury for use in the general administration of the country."

Asked as to the possibility of China using other ports and diverting trade from the established centres, and out of reach of the Imperial Maritime Customs, Sir John was most emphatic in his reply. He stated, in effect, that such a course was practically impossible. "Millions have been invested in the treaty ports," he said, "and vested interests in the hands of Europeans and Chinese alike are alone sufficient to make a change unlikely. For, be it remembered, the Chinese are a very conservative race. Already such an experiment has been mooted at Canton—but only to meet with that measure of success which is on a par with failure."

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

In discussing the various railway loans Sir John was inclined to pessimism. The lines are all under military control. "I fail to see," he stated, "how the money for the service of these loans will continue to be found. Of course," he added, "funds may be borrowed from native bankers at high rates to tide over the present uneconomic régime. But there must always be some anxiety when the lines are not being used purely for legitimate commercial purposes."

The suggestion was made that the railways might eventually be brought into a system of central control, with the control vested in an International Railways Control Board. This board could have voting powers according to the mileage owned by subjects of the various foreign Powers. On this point Sir John was dubious, observing that the Chinese were suspicious of foreign control.

"On one occasion," said Sir John, "a distinguished Chinese authority, in discussing the building of railways by foreign Powers, appeared to be under the impression that China might be saddled with unwanted burdens, and that the upkeep of the railways might one day constitute a heavy drain upon the resources of the country. Even then the problem would not be so difficult were it not for the fact that the Chinese have little faith in the stable Government of their country, that they are loth to invest in domestic public utility undertakings."

At the same time, although Sir John was not inclined to view the present railway position through rose-tinted spectacles, he was convinced of the possibility of profitable future development. "Here is a remarkable field for railway development," he urged. "In China there are approximately 6,000 miles of track, of which about 2,000 are of British inception. China needs 40,000 miles of railway."

U.S.A. SHARE IN DEVELOPMENT.

On having his attention directed to a statement made in America that the United States should take a much larger share in developing the resources of China, Sir John stated readily, "No better use could be made of American gold. Already there exists in Peking a magnificent Rockefeller Institute, costing nearly a million pounds, while American missionaries are doing splendid work. The other Powers, I venture to say, would welcome the building of many thousand miles of railways by America."

In conclusion, Sir John said that "no survey of China's economic position would be complete without consideration being given to the large, unsecured sums loaned by various Powers in China. In many cases money has been thrust upon successive Chinese Governments. Some Japanese financiers have been prominent offenders in this respect. Indeed, it is considered in some quarters that not a few securities of this description held by Japanese subjects have been obtained in circumstances which give rise to grave suspicion."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MILLIONAIRES' AIR-LINER.

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FLEET OF FIFTY.

Fifty all-metal airships of giant size, plying here and there through the air to all parts of the globe.

Such is the scheme, the greatest ever devised in flying, which is now being completed, as a result of private conferences in London, Paris, Berlin, and New York, attended by financiers, transport experts, and aeronautical engineers.

The finance of this world air project is now said to be assured.

Millions will be forthcoming for it, this capital being derived from powerful groups in Europe, New York, and South America.

Technicians recommend that the aerial fleet, which will be operated on an international basis, should comprise three types of air leviathan.

One, with silenced engines and luxurious accommodation within its streamlined, metal-sheathed hull will cater for millionaires, passengers and captains of industry.

Swift, silent, vibrationless, these luxury-liners of the sky will, it is claimed, provide the world's most perfect form of travel.

The second type will be slower and not quite so large, and will ply along subsidiary air-routes.

The third type will be an enormous air freighter—the biggest ever designed.

This large machine, carrying within its hull nothing but special merchandise, will ply along any pre-ordained route. It will be the trampship of the air.

Fitted with a powerful wireless plant, it will be ready, on receipt of any wireless order, received while high aloft, to alter in any direction to pick up urgent loads.

All the equipment of the air-fleet will be standardised, and the craft will operate from tall steel mooring-towers erected in all parts of the world.

BROKEN NECK MENDED.

FARMER'S SON, WHO IS NOW ABLE TO WALK.

Mr. Herbert Gray, the son of a well-known Lincolnshire farmer, has been successfully treated at Lincoln Hospital for a broken neck. He can now walk with the aid of two sticks.

Mr. Gray explained that his neck was dislocated one month ago as the result of a heavy fall from steps leading to a granary. He was found unconscious with his head buried under his body.

A medical examination revealed that the vertebrae of the neck had been completely dislocated, and the spinal cord bruised and severed.

So serious was his condition that the patient could not even be removed to his home, but had to be taken to a farmhouse nearby.

A day or two afterwards the grave risk was taken of conveying him to Lincoln for treatment. A single jolt meant instant death and so Mr. Gray's head was placed upon a heavy sandbag, his stretcher was carried across ploughed fields by relay men, and on arrival at the roadway was driven to Lincoln with the utmost care.

The new life his wonderful recovery brought down from all parts to see him. On one occasion he was visited by a whole medical conference.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report issued by the Royal Observatory at 5 o'clock last evening, stated: "Peculiar has decreased slightly over South-East Japan, along the South coast of China and over the Philippines. It has increased slightly elsewhere. An anti-cyclone is forming over Central China. At 3 p.m. this afternoon, the typhoon was in about Lat. 15deg. N., Long. 120deg. E. moving W.N.W."

Moderated fresh N.E. winds will prevail in the Formosa Channel along the South-East coast of China and over the Northern Sea.

TYphoon WARNINGS.

The American Consulate-General received the following typhoon warning from the Manila Observatory at 10.10 p.m. on October 28th: "Typhoon in moving West, Lat. 13deg. Lat. N.; about W.N.W."

At 9.45 p.m. last night the American Consul-General received a cable from Manila which read: "Typhoon East of Luzon. It is more than 300 miles distant, inclining Northward."

THE BISHIEV DANGER.

In a brief glance at the political situation, Sir John viewed with much alarm the fact that affairs which are drawing Soviet Russia and Young China together in a common cause. "The problem of extrajurisdictional rights," he said, "is also one which requires attention. Germans and Russians have now lost these rights and are on an equal footing with Chinese nationals. And much pressure is being brought to bear upon the question of these rights. Much land has been leased to foreign Powers in perpetuity for commercial purposes. Here the Powers insist very firmly upon Treaty obligations and rights. In Shanghai, for instance, many millions of foreign capital have been invested upon the strength of these leases. A magnificent city has arisen, directed by European hands. Most of the big Powers have participated their share in this enterprise, and it may be assumed that most of them will see that their labours have not been in vain."

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No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases, No. 3 for Chronic Weakness, etc. etc. See full particulars, form at bottom, on Dr. J. C. Keating's Medicine Co., 10, Avenue de la Paix, Paris, France, or 10, New York City, or 10, Place Vendôme, London, W.1.

RUBBER SHARES.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have received a telegram from Singapore announcing that the price of rubber has risen to 81.64 per lb., and giving the following prices of rubber shares. The Ayer Kuning Co. have declared an Interim Dividend of 5 per cent.

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Alor Gajah	2.25
Amal, Malaya	4.25
Ayer Moleks	3.70
Ayer Panas	13.25
Belagowies	5.25
Bassett's	1.60
Bukit Jelutongs	1.50
Bukit Katils	1.60
Changkat Serdangs	8.75
Glenealys	2.05
Indragiris	11.50
Jerams	1.50
Jimahs	2.45
Kedahs	4.15
Kempas	9.25
Kuan Sidins	3.70
Lunas	14.50
Malaka Pindas	3.55
Malakoffs	5.30
Mandal Tekongs	1.15
Mayfields	12.50
New Serendahs	4.80
Parjans	14.50
Parit Peraks	4.10
Perak Rivers	2.40
Punggors	1.75
Sandycrofts	3.65
Sendals	4.10
Sungei Bagans	4.25
Tapaks	26.25
Tambakals	1.75
Teluk Ansons	13.50
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Dairen	Shanghai
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THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 8th.
AUGUST 29th.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

BACK COPIES OF THE ISSUES ENUMERATED ONLY CAN NOW BE SUPPLIED. TO SECURE THE REGULAR DELIVERY OF THE WEEKLY IN FUTURE, EITHER IN HONGKONG OR TO ANY ADDRESS IN ENGLAND, SUBSCRIPTION ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

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MANY LARGE SCHEMES IN PROSPECT.

A correspondent of *The Times*, writing from Batavia, says:—
The time is due for a revival in the import trade of the Netherlands East Indies, and it is to be hoped that the long expected boom will eventuate during the next 12 months.

For over a year the export trade of the islands has been prosperous with few exceptions—and it is felt that before long this state of affairs must be reflected in the import trade which has been depressed too long. The year 1924 was frankly disappointing both for the importer in the Indies, and for the foreign exporter to these islands. There have been isolated instances of improved business but, generally speaking, there has been little cause for satisfaction. By the end of 1923 the godowns contained little of the accumulated stocks which until that date had been responsible for holding up the import trade.

APPROACH TO STABILITY.

There were, in consequence, comparatively few forced sales, while, owing to previous experience, orders for fresh stock were not placed very widely. The old-established firms of wide experience stabilised their position and there was every prospect of a rosy future. With the sound business tactics of the big firms, however, came very different methods on the part of the smaller importers. When the old stocks had been liquidated these concerns were forced to deal in goods which had been in stock for a long time and had been left untouched for some years. Thus while the attitude of the bigger firms was to mark time the smaller concerns were compelled to unload old and unsold stock, with the result that there has been little improvement in the import trade.

Political uncertainty and abnormal rates of exchange in Europe have also made the work of the importer difficult. So far as Great Britain is concerned the exchange has been subject to no wild fluctuations and the pound sterling has been in the neighbourhood of parity for some time past.

For the British manufacturer and merchant price still remains the principal factor to be considered in trading with the Netherlands East Indies. The vast native population provides the best market, and for it he must cater. The export trade of the Netherlands East Indies has been in a state of prosperity for a year or more and this can only react favourably on the purchasing capacity of the natives who are employed on European estates are finding more occupation, while those who manage and work their own plantations are making good profits. This there will be greater opportunities for spending money and improved openings for trade.

Export trade, though of a much firmer footing, has not been free from difficulties. These have been due very largely to speculation on the part of exporters, more particularly the Chinese. Coffee was a case in point, but efforts are being made by the growers to check this evil in the future. As regards the future of the export trade, much must depend on the purchasing capacity of the European countries.

BRITISH SHARE OF IMPORTS.

The actual total import figures for 1924 are not yet available. During the three years ended 1923, however, imports into the Netherlands East Indies from Great Britain have fallen together with the total imports, though Great Britain's percentage of the total imports rose from 13.4 in 1921 to 14.7 in 1922, and 15 in 1923. This is an indication that British trade with Indonesia is progressing satisfactorily, and there is no reason to believe that the 1924 figures will show any falling off. These figures refer only to direct exports from Great Britain. A certain amount of United Kingdom exports finds its way to the Dutch islands via Holland, while an even greater proportion is transhipped at Singapore. It is worth of note that Holland's exports to her Eastern colonies are falling, and in 1923 were only 5.9 per cent. more than those of Great Britain as compared with 11.9 per cent. in 1921.

In the Governor-General's speech at the opening of the People's Council there was no announcement of any further taxation likely to impede commercial progress in the islands, and much relief is therefore felt. The trader is already hampered by onerous taxation which makes competition with other more fortunate countries difficult. At the same time there was no suggestion of relief from existing taxation, and a step in this direction would do much towards brightening the prospects of both import and export trade.

There are indications that the future will bring considerable constructional work in many spheres, and substantial sums have been allocated for railways, irrigation, water power, electrification, etc. During the next 12 or 15 years some £1,500,000 (£12,500,000) will be spent on such schemes and it is quite likely that this sum will be increased in subsequent Budgets. The development are to be carried out in all parts of the Archipelago, and one of the biggest allocations is that of £1,150,000 for railways in Dutch Borneo. For Java railways £1,000,000 has been set aside with the possibility of a further

(Continued on next Column.)

RISING U.S. DEATH RATE.
THE PRICE OF CIVILISATION.

American physicians and psychologists are investigating the problem of the rising death rate for middle-aged persons despite the great advance in medical science and hygiene and the lowering of the death-rate in early life, wrote the New York correspondent of the *Evening Standard* recently. Man is not living as long as he ought to live by from ten to twenty-five years.

The human race, in civilised countries, has found out to a large extent, how to survive the fatal dangers of infancy, youth and early adulthood; but when maturity begins, the death-rate starts to climb at a more rapid rate than in the centuries of the past when science knew far less about disease and degeneration than it does now. Civilisation, according to American investigators, is exacting a death toll which does not sustain man's boast of progress, since it is a toll that man pays because he seeks to progress too fast.

Professor Abraham Myerson, head of the department of neurology at Tufts College Medical School, Boston, and a physician of wide practice in nerve diseases, has listed four physical and twelve mental reasons for the inability of the middle-aged to withstand the strenuous life of present-day civilisation, all of them more or less preventable. Bad physical hygiene and excesses of diet, exertion or infection are the physical reasons for middle-age's surrender to death. These reasons, however, do not keep the death rate at its present height. They have been man's enemy for centuries. The twelve mental reasons for death which modern civilisation ought to be able to overcome are:—

The strenuous life carried too far.

Blocked aims and destruction of hope.

Realisation that the span of life is but a speck in time.

Too much sensuality.

In single-minded people the defeat of their own ambition.

The ever-present sight of death at the end of the road.

The death of another, especially a young person.

Increased speed of work and play.

The demands of family and one's fellows for more and more luxuries.

The cost of living.

Ego injury, hurt to conscience, a kind of psychic shell-shock resulting from realisation of failure after long faith in the doctrine that anyone who strives can succeed.

Dr. Myerson says that when the pleasure has gone from life living ceases to seem worth while. He calls the loss of the pleasure feeling "anhedonia," and he asserts:—

The symbols and causes of anhedonia and such deaths as come from it are those things which typify an American civilisation which hurries through everything too fast for real enjoyment.

The idea of too fast for real culture. The idea of success has become pathological, hurry and worry leave no room for real satisfaction or enjoyment. Too much excitement finally burns out vigour and ability to experience excitement.

Other neurologists add to Dr. Myerson's reasons, as, for instance, Dr. L. P. Clark, one of New York's best-known neurologists, who gives as a predominant place to sentiment in the death list.

The loss of friends and love is the most frequent cause of mental and physical breakdown, resulting in death. The spiritual decay of friendship and love attributes, their break-up and consequent scattering, both within the individual and around him, render a person more susceptible to disease.

FL16,000,000 should economic conditions permit.

The extensive railway projects should offer good openings for British engineering enterprises in the future.

WHY WE ARE PAYING AMERICA.
VIEWS OF EDITOR OF THE "NATION."

PARTLY "FINANCIAL SWANK."

Mr. H. D. Henderson, editor of the *Nation*, addressed the members of the summer school at St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford, recently, on "International Debts."

International indebtedness had, said Mr. Henderson, done a great deal since the war to poison international relations. It was a problem which had no parallel in past history. There was nothing comparable to the conditions which existed to-day, and under which various Governments owed under Government enormous sums of money, sums so huge that no one knew whether the Governments would be able to repay each other. The Dawes Report marked the first step towards getting the problem of international indebtedness upon a reasonable and practicable footing.

On the economic side he believed it was now generally agreed that "extraordinary" illusions were held by many to the abilities of the different Governments to make enormous payments. It would seem that the reason for such fantastic expectations was that people likened the problem to that which existed between individuals when one had to make the other a large payment. That, however, was not an accurate basis of comparison, for no nation was rich in the way that individuals are. Very few numbers of any nation's people were comparatively poor, and one could not take large sums from a nation without seriously depressing the standard of living of even the very rich people.

In practice, attempts to exact very large sums of money from any particular country actually injured the countries to whom the payments were made. In demanding large sums of money from Germany, supposing she could raise such sums, the difficulties of transferring such money to the Allies without upsetting the whole of the exchanges of the world were very real and great. This and many other difficulties in the Dawes Scheme had been overcome by making Germany contribute to a reparations account, from which arrangements were made for transfers of money by a Committee composed of members of each of the Allied countries entitled to payments. It was their duty to see that such payments were made without causing any disturbance to the exchanges or trade relations of the world.

In this way the difficulty of apportioning the payments had been placed on the shoulders of the Allies, and not upon Germany. Having regard to the difficulties of the time, the Dawes Scheme was an excellent way out of a very awkward position, but whether successive generations in Germany would go on carrying the burdens of reparations was a matter upon which no opinion could be given.

"CONTRARY TO ALL DECENCY."

Just as he regarded it as an impossible business to exact huge payments for reparations from Germany, so also did he regard an attempt to demand the repayment of Inter-Allied debts as contrary to all decency. Although we would not think of demanding payment for the armies we had sent into France, we now demanded payment for munitions we had sent. The attitude which demanded payment for those munitions was, he thought, quite illogical. The right way would have been for an all-round cancellation of debts, but America insisted on regarding them as ordinary debts, and had persuaded herself that she was rendering a very great service to morality by demanding payment for them.

(Continued on next Column.)

LARGEST AERIAL IN THE WORLD.
TWELVE 800 FEET MASTS AT RUGBY.

Magic is in the finger-tips of the young men experimenting at Hillmorton, near Rugby, where the Government have the largest wireless station in the world. Their minds are filled with the joy of battle with the elements, and their eyes shine expectantly as they dream of the results they may achieve. They are prepared for success.

No other station in the world has an aerial system supported by twelve 800 feet masts. That in itself explains the pride which these young men, who are of various nationalities, have in their station. Pride is really too mild a word to apply to the passion which they have for their work. They are only too happy to discourse learnedly to all authorised persons on grid systems, banks of valves, resistances, potentiometers, and the "whatnots" beloved of all wireless experimenters the wide world over.

Now that the aerial masts are all in position and some portions of the aerial itself are up, they are eagerly looking forward to "putting juice in the aerial" and spanning the globe. They are wizards, seemingly not fully grown, but none the less startlingly competent for all their youth.

The young engineers fix their gaze on the topmost heights like philosophers gazing upwards to the stars. It is an astonishing experience to watch the love and care they bestow on their instruments and controls.

The control-room of Rugby wireless station is a place to convince the unbeliever of the stark truth of science; that nothing is impossible to the man who tries.

All round this cheerless room are the impedimenta of wireless transmission; switches that the initiated would fail to recognise as such; generating plant whose ceaseless music will some day play its accompaniment to the world's news as it travels from continent to continent through uncharted space; which were never seen before.

At the top of the room is a strange contrivance on which are ranged series of minute electric bulbs, weird knobs, lights that glow green or red, and a variety of appliances for safeguarding operations. It appears, to all save the workers in this temple of mystery, to be a hopelessly confused piece of apparatus, but they, with a calm assurance, handle every portion of it so that it does what it is intended to do, and does so to relate, make no mistakes!

The Government station will soon start to flash its messages across the world. Science, harnessed in the service of man, is to play its part in the linking up of the nation. The new station, when it is the nation, will transmit its messages by telegraphy with the speed of winged words, to all parts of the earth, and by telephony to America.

Britain, on her side, out of a confusion of ideas, some of them very virtuous, no doubt, but also due to that of financial swank, had accepted the American position, and agreed to pay sums ranging up to thirty millions a year in repayment. That having been done, it was not practical politics that we should cancel the French debt to us. We should rather, in the circumstances, get as much from France as we could in repayment of her debt to us.

Possibly, the best way out of the difficulty would be for German reparations to pass through the hands of France, and go to America. By that arrangement Britain would be very much down financially on the war, France not very much out, while America would be the only country to draw something like sixty millions or seventy millions from Germany.

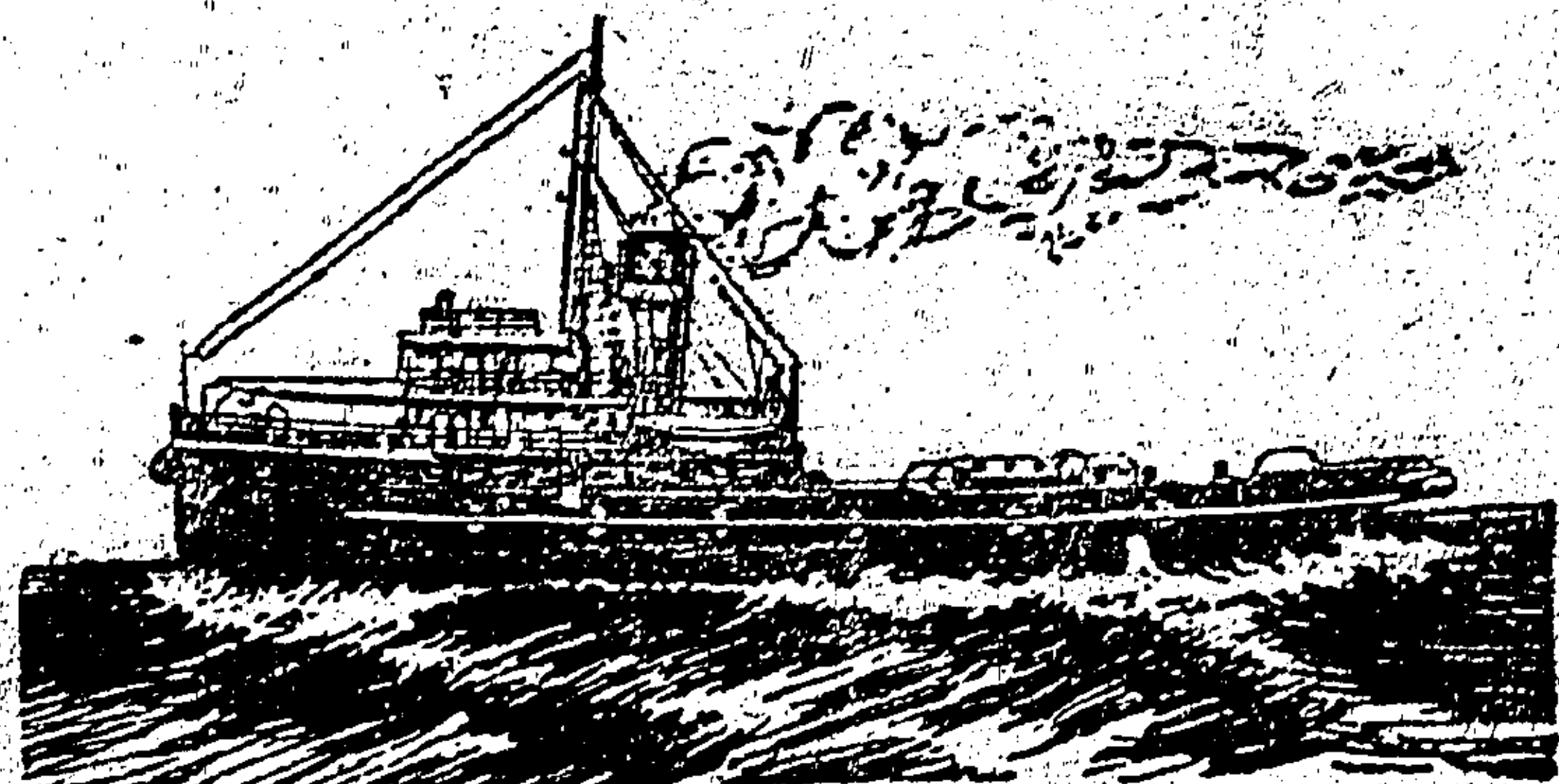
As long as the debt problem remained, there was always a possibility of its giving rise to strained relations between countries, while it was also likely to cause ill-feeling between American and Europe.

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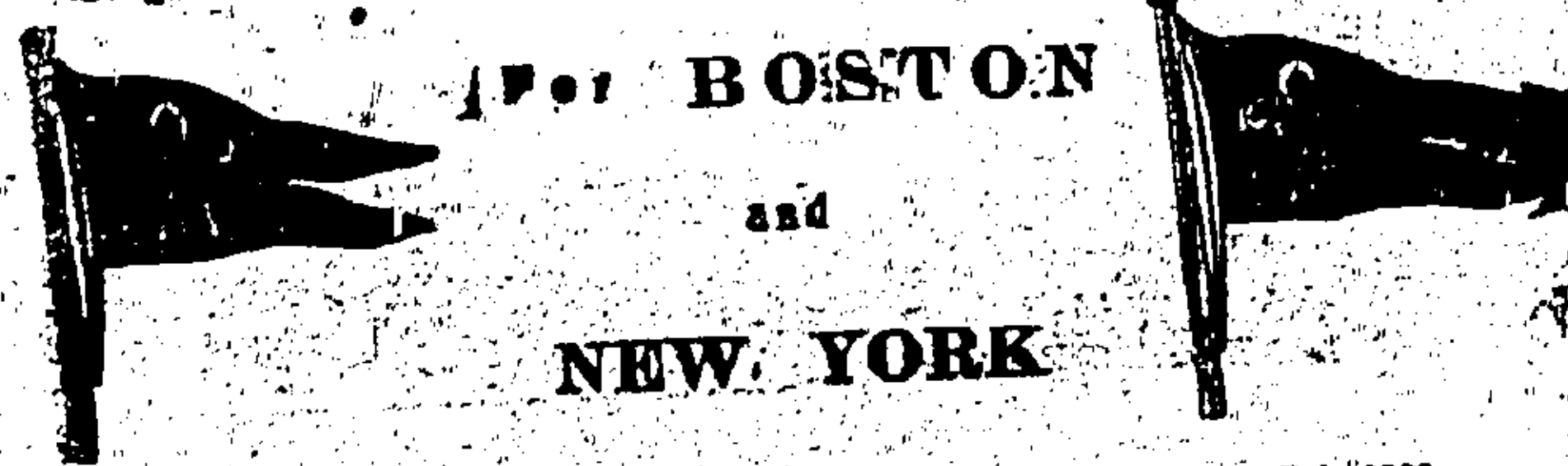
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"MANTUA"	10,893	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	10,811	10th Dec.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,811	24th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	8,018	28th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"MAEDONIA"	11,032	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DELTA"	8,037	4th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,811	18th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMA"	9,083	2nd Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"MANTUA"	10,893	16th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,113	30th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	10,811	13th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"MAEDONIA"	11,032	1st May	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	8,018	15th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

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"TALWA"	1,000	27th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
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"TALWA"	1,000	15th Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
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"TALWA"	1,000	29th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	1,081	29th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SANTHA"	1,500	10th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALWA"	1,000	17th Mar.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	1,081	24th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALWA"	1,000	31st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
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Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
	1925	1925	1925
ANGKOR	10th Nov.
ANGERS	24th Nov.
ANDRE LEBON	9th Oct.	11th Nov.	8th Dec.
PAUL LECAT	23rd Oct.	25th Nov.	22nd Dec.
AMBOISE	6th Nov.	12th Dec.	5th Jan. 1926
AMAZONE	20th Nov.	23rd Dec.	19th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)

A CLASS (1st Class) ... 85 fr. 00. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 65 fr. 00.
C CLASS (2nd Class) ... 55 fr. 00. D CLASS (2nd Class) ... 45 fr. 00.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

(Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.)

LIGNE COMMERCIALE (Cargo Boats).

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DR. P. BENOIT, 10, RUE DE LA PAIX, LONDON & HAVRE, to be

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Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

1, Queen's Building, COBENHAGEN, 12, FINEST, BELLEVILLE, ST. PIERRE.

